

WHO IS LETTING PANTO'S MURDERER GO FREE?

An Editorial

ONE NIGHT IN July, 1939, Peter Panto, rank and file leader of longshoremen on the Brooklyn docks, was murdered by Emanuel (Mendy) Weiss, James (Jimmy) Ferraco, and Albert Anastasia.

Weiss is dead, Ferraco has not been seen since 1940, and Albert Anastasia—who ordered that Panto die—is a free man. He is a friend of politicians and shippers and respected witness at the State Crime Probe hearing.

Edward A. Heffernan, then an O'Dwyer aide, knew in February, 1941, that Anastasia had murdered Peter Panto. Heffernan has also testified that Police Department officials knew before that date that Anastasia had participated in the murder of Panto. James T. Moran, chief clerk to O'Dwyer when O'Dwyer was district attorney of Kings County, knew that Anastasia murdered Panto. Heffernan had told him.

O'Dwyer knew, in the early part of 1941, if not before, that Anastasia had murdered Panto. And the Camarda gang which dominated and robbed the longshoremen in the six Brooklyn locals whom Panto was organizing knew that Anastasia, Murder Inc. gunman, had murdered Panto.

Heffernan is today an assistant city corporation counsel in Mayor Impellitteri's official family. Moran is serving time on another charge. O'Dwyer is going into the law business in Mexico City. The Camarda gang still runs the six Brooklyn locals, and Albert Anastasia—killer extraordinary—is a free man.

Neither the killer, nor those who knew he had killed, has been brought to the bar of justice.

Anastasia, who is reputed to have ordered the murder of 63 persons between 1931 and 1940, lives in regal splendor in New Jersey, behind ornamental iron fences, guarded by man-tearing dogs.

Why is he free?

Because O'Dwyer protected him. Because Heffernan protected him. Because police officials protected him. Because Moran protected him.

Anastasia is on the loose because O'Dwyer, and Heffernan, and the police department, covered up the murder of Peter Panto. Panto was murdered so that the longshore locals on the Brooklyn docks would not become fighting trade unions, bucking the shipping companies on behalf of the sweated workers. Panto was murdered so that the Camarda gang could continue its extortion of the longshoremen, and so that those who live off Camarda hand-outs could continue to do so.

* The revelation that Anastasia participated in the murder of Panto.

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 255
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, December 22, 1952
Price 10 Cents

1,000 At Prison Wall Demand Clemency For the Rosenbergs

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The rainswept streets of Ossining rang today with the cry: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!" Sounding the cry were 1,000 men and women who came here to visit Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "espionage" frameup victims facing electro-

cution Jan. 12 in the death house at Sing Sing prison. They included those who came on the "Clemency Train" from New York City and who came by car of the 1,000.

Arriving in Ossining from New York City at 12:15, the entire group shortly thereafter marched in a drenching rain up hilly Hunter Street, nearest thoroughfare to the prison. Ossining police had barricaded the street and permitted the marchers to go only up Hunter Street.

The solemn and determined marchers, lined up behind a banner saying, "Save the Rosenbergs," were an impressive sight. As they

marched, they sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

It was this stirring democratic anthem, with its ringing challenge, "The truth goes marching on," which Ethel Rosenberg courageously sang after Federal Judge Kaufman imposed up her and her husband the savage death sentence which has shocked the world.

Ossining officials reneged on the agreement earlier made with the Civil Rights Congress, sponsor of the "Clemency Train," to permit the delegates to come up to the prison walls. Later, however, after the entire group had marched up and back Hunter Street, a group

of six was permitted to leave there the remembrances brought by the delegation for the Rosenbergs.

Led by Mrs. Rosalie McGee, widow of the martyred Negro, Willie McGee; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of "Trenton Two" defendant, Collis English; screen star Karen Morley; William Patterson, executive secretary, and Aubrey Grossman and Elaine Ross, of the CRC, the men and women of the "Clemency Train" gathered at the plaza near the railroad station at the conclusion of their march.

At the plaza, delegation leaders climbed to a trestle above and, looking down at a sea of umbrellas held aloft by the throng, pledged a mounting effort to win Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Men and women, many of them elderly, wept unashamedly as a singer led the crowd through the moving song of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Some 30 newspaper reporters, photographers and newsreel cameras recorded the day's activities of the "Clemency Train."

"In this holiday season," a delegation statement to the public explained, "when families traditionally draw together, the members of the delegation wish to show their natural human feelings toward the Rosenbergs and their two young children who are threatened with permanent deprivation of their parents."

"This delegation joins the millions who have called upon President Truman to exercise executive clemency and further the best interests of the American people and further the best interests of the American people and to help bring peace on earth, good will to all men."

"Millions of people in Europe, Asia, Africa and all over the world" as well as in the U. S., Patterson told the meeting, "are determined that this cold war crime will not take place."

"The people of the U. S.," he said, "have in their hands not only the life or death of the Rosenbergs but also the future destiny of this country."

Screen star Karen Morley declared: "Although we have not been permitted to go up to the prison walls, the Rosenbergs hear us and so does President Truman; so do the judges, so do the people of America and the people of the world."

Author Howard Fast accused: "No government has such a record of legal murders and legal lynchings."

(Continued on Page 6)

Soviet Union Calls on UN to Condemn 'Mass Murder' of 82 POWs in Korea

In a dramatic move in the closing hours of the present United Nations General Assembly session, the Soviet Union yesterday called for UN condemnation of the Pentagon's "mass murder" last Sunday of 82 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. The massacre, the USSR charged, was perpetrated against prisoners of war demanding repatriation.

State Department representative Philip Jessup reluctantly joined the other members of the UN Steering Committee in agreeing to the debate urged by Andrei Gromyko, deputy head of the Soviet delegation. But Jessup tried to shrug off the serious request as a "shabby propaganda trick."

The full Assembly, meeting after the Steering Committee, agreed to debate the Soviet resolution, but, by a vote of 37 to 8, with 10 abstentions, rejected a proposal to give it priority. Instead, the Assembly will debate the "POW massacre as the last of 14 items of business before the scheduled adjournment for Christmas. It had been previously intended to rush

the Assembly through its then 13 remaining items by last night.

In a speech filled with defense of the Pongam slayings, Jessup claimed the Soviet call for condemnation of the slayings would evoke a "sense of irritation," and "disgust" and "contempt."

The Soviet resolution was introduced after three of the leading newspapers of Great Britain, the Tory London Daily Mail, the Labor Party organ, Daily Herald, and the Liberal Manchester Guardian, had similarly denounced the Pongam massacre, in which 120 POWs were also wounded.

Gromyko, in his letter to the president of the UN Assembly, asserted that "the item submitted by the USSR delegation is urgent and important in view of its nature and international significance, and should be considered without delay, before the suspension of the work of the current session of the General Assembly."

In an "explanatory note" to its resolution, the Soviet Union termed the Pongam slayings and the

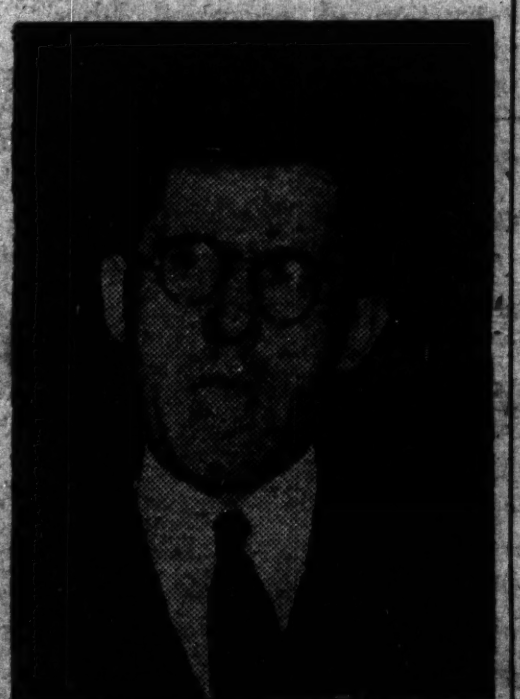
earlier killings of POWs in Koje and Cheju Island prison camps and in Pusan part of a "systematic extermination of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in American camps by the U. S. military command in Korea."

It declared that "this new crime by the U. S. military authorities in Korea constitutes a flagrant violation of the generally recognized standards of international law with regard to prisoners of war, which the United Nations cannot and has not the right to ignore."

The Soviet delegation's note declared that "According to press reports, the representatives of the U. S. military command in Korea was obliged to admit that the Pongam camp incident was the most serious and most catastrophic incident that has ever taken place in an allied prisoner of war camp."

The USSR resolution would require that the UN "condemns these criminal acts by U. S. armed forces in Korea, which are incompatible with the elementary principles of humanity and universal ethics..." It urged that the UN "insist that

the government of the U. S. should take immediate steps to put an end to the brutalities committed by the U. S. military authorities against Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and should call those guilty of committing these crimes to strict account."



GROMYKO

WE CAN HIT THE GOAL BY XMAS

The enclosed editorial appearing in the Erie Times Dec. 1 prompted us to collect a few extra dollars to keep the "Daily" going, writes a group of workers in Erie, Pa., as they enclosed \$20 to the Daily Worker's \$50,000 Fund campaign.

The editorial is one of those lies about the "Worker" getting "Moscow gold."

We also received a letter containing \$12 from a group of five Boston Irish Republican Army vets, who write: "We are glad to support your paper. We wish we had such a powerful paper in our fight against the black and tan in the horrible days of the civil war. We see in Elizabeth G. Flynn, as in Kevin Barry, who refused to be informers, the great leaders of the

Irish people. We know your paper will succeed and carry on. We will follow this donation with others."

These are just a couple of the scores of letters received Friday, as we came within \$3,500 of hitting our goal. We are now in a position to hit it by the time the holiday season gets going, provided there is no letup.

(For more news turn to Page 4.)

Received Friday...\$710.50

Total thus far...\$46,469.69

Still to go...\$3,530.31

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Why the Dock Racketeers Murdered Panto

By GEORGE MORRIS

Murder will out, even if it takes 13 years. We now have witnesses who point the finger at the men who in 1939 murdered Peter Panto, the left-wing leader of the rank and file movement among the longshoremen. They did it before the hearings of the New York Crime Commission for the world hear.

For 13 years the cry was "find Panto's murderers." It was ignored as just a cry of "left wingers." William O'Dwyer, both as district attorney of Brooklyn and later as Mayor, had the facts and admitted before the Kefauver Committee he had them. But, as Edward H. Heffernan, now assistant to the City's corporation council and formerly assistant district attorney under O'Dwyer, told the Crime Commission, the details of the case were simply filed with the rest of the Murder, Inc. material and no action was taken to prosecute the known murderers.

O'Dwyer's successors both as Mayor and district attorney,

took over the files and did no more about them. The accused murderer, and most reputed as Murder Inc. executioner meanwhile lives like a lord in a New Jersey mansion and continues to keep the waterfront in a state of terror and under the domination of gangsters.

The cry now, joined in by a host of horrified readers of the Crime Commission's testimony, is "Bring Panto's killers to trial." Somebody will have to come to trial before this "blows over." The eyes of too many people are on the case for mayors, district attorneys and ex-embassadors who fear to come home, to crawl out of it.

AN INKLING OF REAL SITUATION

With the sordid details of the Panto story, the people of America are getting at least an inkling of the real situation:

• While Harry Bridges, the man who led the movement that wiped out racketeering and the racket-breeding "shapeup" hiring on the West Coast, is slated to go to prison and be deported,



PETER PANTO

life-time president Joseph Ryan of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, kingpin of the exposed gang of racketeers, kickback artists and terrorists, is a "great American" and has the run of the eastern seaboard.

• White the killers, smugglers, loansharks, pilferers,

graft-takers have the run of the International Longshoremen's Union, the men who have followed the footsteps of Peter Panto, have been beaten run off the front and deprived of an opportunity to make a living and cannot even get government "screening" clearance to be longshoremen.

• While unionists who have been distinguished as fighters for clean unionism and who courageously exposed racketeers (like Irving Potash, Al Lannon, William Albertson, Louis Weinstein and others) are either in prison or on trial under Smith Act charges, the criminals passing as "patriots" are still running the ILA and the shipowners shower wealth upon them for their services.

REVEALED PART OF THE GRAFT

Last Monday the Crime Commission revealed the amounts paid off in graft to some of Joe Ryan's fraternity.

For the period of 1947 to 1951, the commission found that Joe Ryan (who gets \$25,000

a year for life) received the known total of \$9,850 in "gifts." But the top graft-faker was Michael Clemente, a delegate, \$21,232; James O'Connor, secretary, Local 791, \$16,049; John Moody, delegate, Local 308, \$8,465; Brooklyn organizer, Gus Scannavino, who was the last ILA official seen with Panto, \$8,520; Ed Florio, organizer, \$10,900; Joseph Moriarty, also a Brooklyn organizer, \$4,460; Patric Perrone, secretary Local 1478, \$6,200.

So the list runs to a total of \$182,000 for 101 person, reading like a who's who in ILA officialdom.

While longshoremen on the east coast average about \$1,700 year with most unable to even get enough hours a year to qualify for the welfare fund on the West Coast the earnings run \$5,000 to \$2,000 a year, and the men aren't hired off a "slave market" and are protected by the best employer-paid pension plan in the country.

The struggle of America's longshoremen to liberate them-

(Continued on Page 4)

BRIDGPORT IUE LOCAL TELLS CONGRESS END FILIBUSTERS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 21.—In support of national CIO policy, the executive committee of Local 203, IUE-CIO, of the General Electric Co. has passed a resolution this week calling on Senators Prescott Bush and William Purtell to support the campaign to eliminate the filibuster in the 83rd Congress when it convenes Jan. 3.

The resolution points out that the filibuster has long been used by Congressmen to block civil rights legislation, and calls for support of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, of which the CIO is a part, in its call to amend Senate rules to stop debate by a majority vote.

The Leadership Conference is headed by the NAACP and comprises 54 organizations, including AFL, CIO, church, women's and civic organizations.

AFL Butcher Heads Urge Increased Struggle By Labor

"Organized labor may have to, from now on, make it the hard way," declared an editorial in the current issue of the Butcher Workman, publication of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The editorial, appearing under the names of Earl W. Jimerson, union president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, predicts that "during the next four years there will be no Senator Robert Wagner to appear on the scene sponsoring laws that will give to the workers benefits on a silver platter. There will be some who may attempt to weave for the workers a crown of thorns."

"The swivel chair is gone," the editorial states, in a pointed warning to all union officials. In the past several years, it notes, "a lot of the old spirit of organized labor diminished and to some extent was entirely lost. It was difficult for a local union having several thousand members to muster more than a 'corporate guard' at the regular union meeting. This showed a woeful lack of interest."

"Some local and national union officials grew lazy. They were swivel chair and push button artists. Instead of having local union meetings twice monthly as in the old days, they were content to have quarterly, semi-annual and even annual meetings. They did not have to do much planning and, certainly, no sacrificing to organize or keep a union. The class struggle was almost entirely forgotten and the class-conscious member was the exception rather than the rule."

The editorial also contains a plea to employers not to seek the "destruction of organized labor" on the grounds that workers might otherwise turn to "Communism."

Sendoff Tomorrow To Ingram Delegation

A reception to greet the "Clemency Train" group which visited frameup victims Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in Ossining yesterday (Sunday), and to send off a Christmas delegation to visit the framed Negro woman victim of Jim Crow, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, in Georgia, will be held tomorrow evening (Tuesday) at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76 St., at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the New York State Civil Rights Congress.

William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and leader of the delegation to the Rosenbergs, will report back for the delegation. Betty Gannett, Manila Morris, the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Leon Straus, Carl Marzani, Karen Morley and Martha Schlammé will participate in the program.

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

Big Crop—Prices Still High

Consumers, Farmers Trapped by Wall Street

By ERIK BERT

The job that American farmers and farm workers did in producing a record crop last year was justifiably described yesterday as "astonishing" by the Department of Agriculture. Output of livestock and livestock products hit new records. Corn, winter wheat,

soybeans, sugar cane, grapes were second largest on record; while cotton, hay, tobacco, sugar beets, pears, cherries, lemons, cranberries and nuts went far above the average.

In all, total crop for the year was second only to that of 1948. This record was achieved despite lower crop acreage (smallest in the last 10 years with the exception of 1946 and 1950) and despite drought which plagued many parts of the country during the year.

But the results for consumers and the bulk of the farmers are not "astonishing." Moody's Stock Survey, put out for Wall Street readers, says in its last issue that "retail food prices have remained near peak, ignoring a substantial drop in prices of agricultural staples."

Prices the consumer has to pay for food items are 15 percent higher than before the Korean war.

And, while prices the consumers pay for food remain at peak levels, overall prices received by farmers are down eight percent since November of last year.

But the farmer is also a consumer with less money to spend than he had last year. While overall prices received by him went down eight percent, the prices of what he pays went down only two percent.

That's what is faced by the "average" farmer, as he is described in statistical tables. For many farmers, the smallest and poorest farmers, those with the smallest amount of production, the situation is much worse. That was admitted last week, at a gathering in Chicago of 1,100 bankers called by the First National Bank of Chicago. From various parts of the midwest, the bankers reported that the small farmers are being pushed hard by falling prices for what they get.

To receive consumers and farmers, big business and farm product processing trusts are putting out propaganda that prices to consumers stay high while prices to farmers go down because "labor" is getting more. As every worker knows, even where workers get "more" these days they are barely able to keep up with the rising cost of living and taxes.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union punctures this propaganda. Production and maintenance workers in the packing industry, it points out, get only 6 cents of every dollar that the consumer pays for meat products. It's clear that the farmer is not being cheated by labor.

What is happening is that the big food corporations and retail chains are wallowing in near-record profits. The National City Bank reports that for the nine months through September, 1952, profits of 31 food product firms were only six percent less than the

To Picket Sears In Brooklyn

A picket line tonight (Monday) 6 to 8:30 p.m. before the Sears, Roebuck store at Bedford Ave. and Beverley Road, Brooklyn, will protest the company's discriminatory hiring policies, the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Labor Council announced yesterday.

"Our chapter has investigated Sears, Roebuck in our borough and found that out of 300 employees in this store, only seven are Negroes. Of these seven, five are porters, one is a saleswoman and one a matron."

all-time record-high for the same period in 1951. And for the third quarter this year—from July to September—their profits were 24 percent HIGHER than for the same three months the year before.

As for the future—Washington and Wall Street observers agree it's going to get worse.

Especially ominous, they say, is the outlook for exports. Exports for the year ending June 30, 1953, are expected to be 15 to 20 percent below those for the year before. Washington's NATO program is cutting the ground from under normal markets for American food products. NATO countries are being compelled to spend for arms instead of food.

As a result, even bigger "surpluses" are expected to back up in U. S. warehouses. Wheat stocks which totaled 254 million bushels as of last July 1, are expected to reach 550 million bushels by next June 30. The 2,700,000 bales of cotton on hand last Aug. 1, are expected to swell to 4,000,000 bales by next Aug. 1. The bigger the surpluses the less the farmer will get for his crop—even though the consumer will pay just as much.

CHEVY LOCALS' HEAD HITS 5-YEAR GM CONTRACT

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 18.—Tony O'Brien, president UAW Local Chevrolet 659, in his column in the union newspaper "Searchlight" says the five-year contracts are no longer mediums of security for the workers.

He asserts that since the contract in GM has had 17 supplemental changes since its inception, the stall of "there cannot be changes until 1955" cannot be allowed to hold back the workers in proposing and winning changes.

He points out that workers in coal, glass, steel and other major industries have improved their base rate of pay.

He points to the Dec. 1 penny wage cut as a sample of how auto workers' wages are going down because of the escalator clause while other workers' base rates go up.

He writes that the auto workers cannot permit their hard-won gains to be taken away from them at any time. Also, that since the war in Korea a 15 percent increase in taxes has been the lot of the worker or about 30 cents an hour of his pay goes for war taxes.

He repeats the demand of the Flint auto workers for a 20-cent an hour wage increase, \$200 a month pension instead of the present \$120 maximum, a voice in the setting of standards of production, the annual wage and an FEPC model clause of the UAW-CIO to be written into the GM contract.

The pension proposal of the Chevy workers is attracting widespread attention. It calls for the pension of \$200 a month to be paid for workers 55 years of age or who have 25 years of service, with coverage for widows and dependents.

Crisis Laid to Anti-Soviet Policy By Oregon University Prof's Book

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, 1781-1947. By William Appleman Williams. Rinehart. 367 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

But the emperor is naked. That is what William Appleman Williams is demonstrating to the American people in his sane and impressive study of "American-Russian Relations, 1781-1947." The "emperor," of course, is the pro-war foreign policy of the U. S., to whom the vast majority of scholars and writers bow in slavish homage.

Writing not as a champion of socialism, although as one who faces facts with both courage and honesty, Professor Williams of the University of Oregon strips all semblance of authority from the major argument used to justify Washington policy—that it is the Soviet Union which is aggressive, that it is the Soviet Union which is bent on subverting the government and institutions of the U. S. Or, rather, he stands the Big Lie right side up, demonstrating that its reverse is true—that it is the ruling capitalists and government circles of the U. S. which began, from the birth of the Soviet Union, to plot and work for its destruction.

"All possible means will have to be employed somehow or other to come to an understanding with the U. S." The words were those of Izvestia, the Soviet newspaper, back in 1929. And, Prof. Williams points out, they continued to reflect Soviet policy until the outbreak of World War II. "From its very inception," he writes, "the focus of the policy of co-existence was the United States."

But, contrasting with "Moscow's steady determination to effect collaboration with Washington" has been the latter's implacable hostility to the very life of the first socialist state itself.

To some readers, perhaps, much of the history Prof. Williams presents is a familiar one—the armed intervention on Russian soil to crush the infant Soviet state and the unrelenting efforts thereafter to destroy it. But it is not familiar to the great majority of Americans, and we are living in a period in which McCarranism and McCarthyism clearly intend to prevent it from challenging the official propaganda of the "Soviet menace."

What we Americans are seeing today is a vast attempt to rewrite the history of the past generation, as part of a program to justify Wall Street aggression abroad and the drive toward fascism at home.

That is why even the long-delayed recognition of the Soviet Union by the Roosevelt administration and this country's subsequent alliance with Russia against German and Japanese fascist aggression are now being described to the American people as the fruit of a Roosevelt-Stalin "conspiracy."

But the true facts cannot be totally destroyed. What are the facts? Prof. Williams retraces many of them in this scholarly, documented and significant work.

He describes the first efforts to crush the Soviet Union at birth, reveals that Herbert Hoover "relief mission" to Russia was intended primarily (in Hoover's own words) to permit American financial interests to "undertake the leadership in the reconstruction of Russia when the proper amount arrives."

It is the role of these financial interests, working primarily through the permanent officials of the State Department, in seeking to prevent the continued existence of Soviet power, which Prof. Williams explores most thoroughly.

But he is interested not only in the irrefutable evidence of this anti-Soviet policy. He is concerned with the fact that this anti-Soviet policy, from the first, has been



harmful to the interests of the American people.

"The course of American-Russian relations from 1920 to 1933 was not to be without irony," he writes. "For the inability of President Herbert Hoover—who thought the Soviet economic system was 'utter foolishness'—to meet either the economic problems of the depression of 1929 or the Manchurian crisis of 1931 played a vital role in the ultimate recognition of Moscow. A closer tie with the Soviet Union was sought for two reasons: to help save American capitalism, and as a result of Washington's final awareness that Japan could not be stopped in Asia without Moscow's assistance."

Yet, as history has shown, there was no such "final awareness." As Prof. Williams later indicates, neither the ruling circles of the U. S. or of Britain and France accepted the Soviet Union's repeated bids for united action against German and Japanese fascist aggression, a failure which cost humanity a bloody World War II.

During those years when American companies carried out normal trade with the Soviet Union, as Prof. Williams points out, not only were Russian purchases of American machinery large, but Soviet authorities went out of their way to express gratitude for the assistance in the industrialization of their country. Where has the hostility of the dominant financial interests and their representatives in government to Soviet existence and growth led us.

Prof. Williams believes that for capitalist America the socialist society is a challenge. He asserts that

twice in major crises, that challenge has not been met. It was not met when, in the midst of the Great Depression, this country halted long before the desired goal of a secure and better life for the masses. It was not met when the Soviet soil call for a united front against fascist aggression was ignored until past the 11th hour.

Can this challenge—and Prof. Williams makes it clear that the 'challenge' of the Soviet Union has never been the armed export of revolution—be met by the present foreign policy of the U. S.?

He believes that from the first, the epochal nature of the Soviet revolution, the staying power of the USSR and its emergence as a world power have been underestimated. Even as late as 1949, he suggests, Roosevelt himself had visions of a Washington-London partnership to rule the world with the Soviet Union relegated to the rear.

Having failed of its avowed purpose during 35 years, can the relentless effort to destroy the Soviet Union succeed now? Can it impose by threat or force the abolition of the Soviet's socialist society?

Prof. Williams caustically destroys the arguments presented, whether in the "containment" thesis of George Kennan or in other versions, that it can.

"Freedom is not nurtured by states preparing for war," he concludes. "Rather does it find more opportunity to flower in the atmosphere of mutual accommodation achieved and sustained through negotiated settlements."

But it is not only, or even primarily, the freedom of the Soviet peoples to choose their own way of life which is threatened by the anti-Soviet policy leading us to war.

It is the democratic rights of the American people which are being destroyed.

The masses of the American people are against a new war, in Russia, in China no less than in Korea.

Many more Americans will be able to struggle effectively against a new war by making known the facts contained in Prof. Williams' book—the facts which destroy the Big Lie of "Soviet aggression."

Christmas Hootenanny

"Peace On Earth" will be the theme of People's Artists annual Christmas Eve Hootenanny and Dance, Wednesday, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Christmas carols, songs of Chanukah, and songs of "good cheer" will highlight the songfest—with the audience doing its share of the singing. Featured on the program are Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, the Jewish Young Folk-Singers, Allegro Kane, Al Moss, Bill Robinson, Betty Sanders, Martha Schlamme, and Jerry Silverman.

Dancing afterwards will be to

Author Seeks Copies Of His Pamphlet

George Marion, author of the pamphlet, "Freedom of the Press," urgently needs copies of it for a work he is engaged on now. Readers who have copies are asked to send him theirs if they are not using it. They should be addressed as follows: Fairplay Publishers, 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.



the music of Earl Shendell and his orchestra.

Tickets are \$1.25 in advance and \$1.50 at the door. All prices include tax. Advance tickets, which are reserved, are available at the Workers and Jefferson Bookshops, 44th St. Bookfair, Berliner's Music Shop, and People's Artists at 799 Broadway (GR 7-1341).

Rutgers Pickets Back Professor, McCarran Victim

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Rutgers University pharmacy students staged a sign-carrying demonstration protesting threatened dismissal of a professor who refused to answer questions of Senators investigating his political views. More than 250 students picketed the college here for an hour before making up a 20-car motorcade to the university campus in New Brunswick. There they marched around the office of president Lewis S. Jones and other campus buildings with picket signs.

The university board of trustees voted last Friday to fire Simon W. Heimlich, associate professor of physics and mathematics at the College of Pharmacy, and Moses I. Finlay, assistant professor at the College of Arts and Sciences, if they do not satisfy the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Dec. 31.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

A Mixture of Items . . .

QUESTION DEPT: On Sept. 24, 1948, less than two months after the close of the Olympic Games, the official full length film entitled "The Olympic Games of 1948" opened in New York. (Very Good, too.) It is Dec. 22, almost five months since the end of the 1952 Olympics, and not only is there no official full length film but you don't even HEAR about plans to show one. Why? Because such a film would have to show the normal, friendly relations between our athletes and those of the Soviet Union? Is that it, State Department?

LARRY DOBY and Mickey Mantle shared the strikeout title in the American League a breakdown of batting figures show, each whiffing 111 times. But the same two were first and second respectively in slugging percentages (based on times at bat and total bases, meaning really extra base productivity). Which shows that you can strike out a lot and still do a lot of damage. Something American League pitchers of the Babe Ruth era knew long ago.

SOME CHARACTER named John B. Keenan, director of Public Safety in Newark, New Jersey, told Congress that the pornographic filth in magazines, "comics," and books was probably being turned out by the Communists. The Herald Tribune, which last week ran an item sneering at the "puritanical reds," dutifully ran a headline "Literary Filth Blamed on Reds." The New York Post, which probably runs more of the leering filth than any paper around, gave the "story" a three column headline. My dear upside-down Mr. Keenan, if you read the best selling Mickey Spillane and the comics, you will know that 99 percent of this degrading stuff is anti-Communist. The two go together since Hitler came along. Like corruption and war.

COURT NOTES: New York is creeping up on Indiana as the source of supply for North Carolina State's perennial powerhouse basketball team. Fans at the Garden tomorrow night (or over Channel 11) will see Davey Gotkin of Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High and Herb Applebaum of Bronx's Taft as the starting guards against St. Johns. The untelevised opener shows the interesting Seattle club, with marvellous little Johnny O'Brien in the pivot against NYU. The latter, by the way, began to show their annual weakness in losing to Temple, lack of coaching. The pattern and direction of Temple's play was so obviously too much for the one track Violets, composed of brilliant individuals who go their own way—as always. Seton Hall, the most attractive team hereabouts by far with Walt Dukes, has only one more Garden game left after roaring from behind to beat powerful Western Kentucky Thursday. Which doesn't portend well for Ned Irish's gate.

FROM THE State Department's negative reply to the Chinese proposal to end the Korean shooting at once and settle the last remaining issue over the table with the guns stilled:

"... there can be no compromise with the basic humanitarian principles . . ." of keeping the Korean and Chinese prisoners.

From the story by Homer Bigart in the Herald Tribune of Dec. 17:

"I (Lt. Col. George C. Miller) ordered a round of rifle fire into the first rank of prisoners swaying on the terrace. Some of them went down and stayed down, but the second rank went right on singing." . . . Staff Sgt. William H. Hill of Corpus Christi, Tex. . . . said he 'pumped shots pretty fast into that mob.' He estimated he fired thirty rounds. 'They seem to be a fanatical bunch of bastards,' he observed."

What can you add to that? Except to wonder what is happening to the conscience of our great nation. The libertarians and humanitarians and religious figures and trade union leaders don't even have the "excuse" of the Germans who claimed they didn't know what was going on in the concentration camps. For there it is in the newspapers they read. And it is a sad commentary on our press that the only real journalistic outcry AGAINST this racist brutality comes from England, where four leading newspapers have already spoken up. (Undoubtedly other European papers have something to say editorially.)

RANDY TURPIN of England seems like the best middleweight around with the definite retirement of the incomparable Ray Robinson. Randy upset Ray in London and was giving him his hardest time here before the greatest boxer of his era rallied for the knockout win.

IN THE MIDDLE of a rambling, rather confused column in Sporting News about Jackie Robinson and the Yanks, written by Ed McAuley of the Cleveland News, we find this interesting bit of recollection of the days when all the big leagues were lily-white:

THE PAUL ROBESON APPEAL

One day during a long-ago winter meeting, a delegation headed by Paul Robeson appealed for racial equality in baseball. "Is that all, gentlemen?" politely asked Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis when Robeson had finished speaking.

"Yes it is, commissioner," Robeson answered. "Thank you for hearing us."

"Thank you for coming," purred the judge.

The delegation filed out of the room and Landis turned to his secretary.

"What's next on the agenda?" he inquired.

"Wait a minute," interrupted a club owner. "Aren't we going to discuss the Negro question?"

"What is there to discuss?" asked Landis. "The gentlemen asked for an opportunity to address the joint meeting. They were given the opportunity. What's next on the agenda?"

CATCHING UP with some acknowledgments of money for the drive sent this way. Sincere thanks to all of the following: Youth of West Brighton, \$20. Greenwich Villageites, \$11. I.U.E. Machinist for \$10, his fourth contribution and "more to follow." Memphis, Tenn., Freedom of the Press Ass'n, \$10, who say "we aren't many and we don't make much dough but we would as soon die of starvation as be deprived of the newspaper that enables us to live in this jimcrow jungle with heads held high convinced the future is ours. . . . With love . . . W."

Panto's Killer Walks Out FREE After Probe

By MICHAEL SINGER

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

Albert Anastasia, one of the three men named in the 1939 murder of Peter Panto, Brooklyn rank and file longshoremen's leader, walked out of the State Crime Commission hearings Friday a free man—without a single step by any official government agency to hold him for the murder. The shocking government inaction on Anastasia, Murder, Inc., waterfront gangster boss, was made more glaring by the statement of his own lawyer, James A. Major, to the SCC that his client "might be involved in a killing in 1940."

On Thursday, the SCC revealed the transcribed testimony of Albert (Ticktock) Tannenbaum, Murder, Inc., stoolpigeon, who in 1941 revealed that Panto had been murdered in the New Jersey home of Jimmy Feracco, after being mugged by Mendy Weiss. The slaying took place in the presence of Weiss, Anastasia and Feracco.

Weiss, Murder, Inc., triggerman, was electrocuted in 1944 on another slaying conviction. Feracco is believed at large in the South. Anastasia is the only living alleged participant in the murder available to the authorities.

Thursday's SCC hearing also heard evidence that the then Brooklyn DA William O'Dwyer suppressed Tannenbaum's testimony.

Observers at the hearing Friday were outraged and amazed that neither the prosecutors in Jersey, where Panto's body was dug up from a lime pit in 1940, nor Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald, from whose county Panto was taken for a ride, nor New York County DA Frank Hogan, in whose jurisdiction the hearings are taking place, moved individually or collectively to detain Anastasia for indictment proceedings.

Anastasia refused to answer any questions referring to the Panto murder. SCC counsel Theodore

Kiendl asked him: "Do you know Peter Panto? Do you know he was one of the leaders on the Brooklyn waterfront trying to improve conditions? Do you know he was found murdered in Lyndhurst, N. J. in 1951?"

To all these questions, Anastasia replied: "I refuse to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me."

"Kiendl then read excerpts from Tannenbaum's transcript and asked the notorious racketeer: Does the reading of that refresh your recollection as to whether you knew this man, Peter Panto?"

Again Anastasia refused to answer.

JUDGE REFUSES TO CALL OUSTED JUROR AT '13' TRIAL

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

The ousted juror in the Foley Square Smith Act trial appeared suddenly in the witness room at the Federal Courthouse Friday ready to testify that several of her former fellow jurors had flagrantly violated strict court orders not to discuss or form opinions on the case until it is finally presented by the judge for deliberations.

But Federal Judge Edward A. Dimock who acted Thursday to suppress former juror Mrs. Sybil Kane's revelations of reckless jury bias against the 13 Communist defendants, again flatly refused to call her to the witness stand. For the third time in 72 hours he denied a defense motion for mistrial.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan interrupted argument by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, defendants acting as their own counsel, on a motion for judgment of acquittal, to advise the court he had subpoenaed Mrs. Kane. The lawyer said she was waiting in the witness room ready to testify about the jury bias.

McTernan said Mrs. Kane, removed from the jury Wednesday, and replaced by an alternate for openly prejudging guilt of the defendants, would, if called to testify, prove that:

- With the exception of one to two jurors, all expressed judgment on the case.

- Four of the jurors expressed "strong opinion" to other members of the jury.

Judge Dimock heard assistant prosecutor David L. Marks voice brief opposition to any further jury investigation. He threw out the motion for a probe of the former juror's charges without hearing further argument.

Later, after hearing Miss Flynn, Perry and defense attorney James Wright, Judge Dimock rejected the defense motion for acquittal.

Miss Flynn, who will be serving the 20th day of a 30-day "contempt" sentence today (Monday) for refusing to act as a prosecution informer, said she had been unable to consult the trial record in her cell and therefore "suffered disabilities" in analyzing the evidence. She reminded

the court, however, no evidence could be found in the record showing she advocated force and violence.

The veteran labor leader attacked the government witnesses, all professional anti-labor informers, showing their testimony revealed she had committed no crime.

Perry opened his argument on the acquittal motion by assailing the jury system, charging the government with a "deliberate policy" to reduce the number of Negroes on the jury panel.

He discussed the political developments in America through the Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes administrations, as a means of showing the court the position of Marxists toward the use of force under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that where as Lincoln was elected on a program of "no expansion of slavery," he later was compelled to resort to force when his government was attacked by the slaveowners' bombardment of Fort Sumter. The national government had no other alternative but to smash the slaveowners' rebellion, Perry explained.

Perry pointed out that one of the charges made against him in the testimony was that he made an address in Washington, strongly warning all the white Communists to "rid themselves of white chauvinism."

"I say that that's correct," Perry said, "All people who call themselves democrats should do that... I say my activities on behalf of the Negro people went to strengthen our democracy. This is the weakest aspect in America — the Negro question."

Don't Forget To Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

LAST DAYS!



Q. Do you know Joseph P. Ryan?

A. Yes.

But Anastasia closed up quickly as Kiendl tried to develop his association with the lifetime dictator of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Anastasia admitted he knew Michael Clemente, financial secretary of the ILA Local 856, but refused to identify or answer questions related to transcribed, wire-tapped conversations he had with Clemente in December, 1950, in which Ryan's name was mentioned.

There followed a listing of gangland's Who's Who in the Ryan-ILA leadership, but Anastasia refused to go beyond admitting to their acquaintance. He refused to say whether he had ever discussed ILA affairs with Emil Camarda, the gangland boss of the six Brooklyn locals Panto was trying to clean up, who had threatened Panto.

Cus Scannavino, who succeeded Camarda when the latter was killed in 1951, and in whose car Panto was reported to have been last seen alive, was another Ryan

henchman about whom Anastasia refused to talk.

KIND TO OWNERS

The SCC, though it heard representatives of the big shipping lines and stevedore companies which used the Anastasia-Camarda gang machine on the Brooklyn docks, has thus far failed to press for information or evidence linking these companies to the Panto murder. This, despite the evidence which has amply shown in many instances by the companies' admissions, that the racketeers have been used primarily to suppress such rank and file movements as Panto led.

Panto was working on a Moore-MacCormack pier up to the time of his murder. That company has been revealed as having close connections with the Ryan racketeers and had paid "gratuities" to criminal dock bosses.

The commission also heard Vincent M. Marchese, business agent of ILA Local 958 in Brooklyn, admit that he received large sums from Capt. Douglas Yates, of Jarka, largest stevedoring company in the world. Yates is missing and is believed to be in Denmark.

VETERANS - LINCOLN BRIDGE - RECENT ILA ANNUAL - NEW YEARS

WED. DEC. 31ST

WEBSTER HALL - 119 EAST 11th STREET

PETE CHAVIS AND HIS 10 PIECE ORCHESTRA

ADMISSION: ADVANCE 1.50 AT DOOR 2.00 (TAX INCLUDED)

Reserved box includes hats and noisemakers; seats 10: \$5 extra - Call MU 3-5057 for reservations

- Meeting will start promptly at 8 TONIGHT -

JEWISH LIFE

presents a forum

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRAGUE TRIALS"

Tonight! (Monday)

Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

Alice Citron, Chairman

Louis Harap - Sam Pevzner - Morris U. Schappes

Question Period

Admission 75¢ (tax incl.)

CAMP MIDVALE

Progressive, interracial camp of the Nature Friends - Only 35 miles (1 hr.) from N.Y.C.

THERE ARE STILL SOME RESERVATIONS LEFT FOR

Christmas & New Year's Weekends
Only \$20—Wed. night through Sun. (incl. all)

WINTER SPORTS • FUN • ENTERTAINMENT
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Come to Brighton SATURDAY DEC. 27th

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Soprano

Lucy Brown

Pianist

Sergei Matusevitch

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\$1.25 (at door)

Proceeds: Daily Worker

at

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3200 CONEY ISLAND AVE.

Auspices: Brighton Freedom of the Press Association

Christmas Eve HOOTENANNY and DANCE

Tickets \$1.25 advance (reserved), still available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliner's Music, People's Artists—799 B'way. (GR 7-1341), \$1.50 at door. Remember: The best seats are sold in advance, but there are always tickets at the door as well.

Christmas Hoot

Comes to the Bronx!

Fri. Eve. Dec. 26, 8:30 P.M., Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Blvd. Tix: \$1.20, Bronx ALP Clubs



What's On?

CHRISTMAS EVE HOOTENANNY and Dance, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 8:30, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Tickets \$1.25 advance (reserved) \$1.50 at door.

Greet the Delegation That Visited ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, IN OSSINING Send Off the Christmas Delegation to MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM, IN GEORGIA

Hear:

William L. Patterson
Rev. Reginald H. Bass
Betty Gannett
Manila Morris
Carl Marzani
Martha Schlamme
Karen Morley

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd

8 P.M.

Manhattan Towers Hotel

Broadway and 76th Street, N.Y.C.

\$1.25 (incl. tax)

Auspices: New York Civil Rights Congress

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An Editorial

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O'Dwyer knew, in the early part of 1941, if not before, that Anastasia had murdered Panto. And the Camarda gang which dominated and robbed the longshoremen in the six Brooklyn locals whom Panto was organizing knew that Anastasia, Murder Inc. gunman, had murdered Panto.

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Neither the killer, nor those who knew he had killed, has been brought to the bar of justice.

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Because O'Dwyer protected him. Because Heffernan protected him. Because police officials protected him. Because Moran protected him.

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The revelation that Anastasia participated in the murder of Panto.

(Continued on Page 5)

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of six was permitted to leave there the remembrances brought by the delegation for the Rosenbergs.

Led by Mrs. Rosalie McGee, widow of the martyred Negro, Willie McGee; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of "Trenton Two" defendant, Collis English; screen star Karen Morley; William Patterson, executive secretary, and Aubrey Grossman and Elaine Ross, of the CRC, the men and women of the "Clemency Train" gathered at the plaza near the railroad station at the conclusion of their march.

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(Continued on Page 5)

Soviet Union Calls on UN to Condemn 'Mass Murder' of 82 POWs in Korea

In a dramatic move in the closing hours of the present United Nations General Assembly session, the Soviet Union yesterday called for UN condemnation of the Pentagon's "mass murder" last Sunday of 82 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. The massacre, the USSR charged, was perpetrated against prisoners of war demanding repatriation.

State Department representative Philip Jessup reluctantly joined the other members of the UN Steering Committee in agreeing to the debate urged by Andrei Gromyko, deputy head of the Soviet delegation. But Jessup tried to shrug off the serious request as a "shabby propaganda trick."

The full Assembly, meeting after the Steering Committee, agreed to debate the Soviet resolution, but, by a vote of 37 to 8, with 10 abstentions, rejected a proposal to give it priority. Instead, the Assembly will debate the POW massacre as the last of 14 items of business before the scheduled adjournment for Christmas. It had been previously intended to rush

the Assembly through its then 13 remaining items by last night.

In a speech filled with defense of the Pongam slayings, Jessup claimed the Soviet call for "condemnation of the slayings would evoke a 'sense of irritation,' and 'disgust' and 'contempt.'"

The Soviet resolution was introduced after three of the leading newspapers of Great Britain, the Tory London Daily Mail, the Labor Party organ, Daily Herald, and the Liberal Manchester Guardian, had similarly denounced the Pongam massacre, in which 120 POWs were also wounded.

Gromyko, in his letter to the president of the UN Assembly, asserted that "the item submitted by the USSR delegation is urgent and important in view of its nature and international significance, and should be considered without delay, before the suspension of the work of the current session of the General Assembly."

In an "explanatory note" to its resolution, the Soviet Union termed the Pongam slayings and the

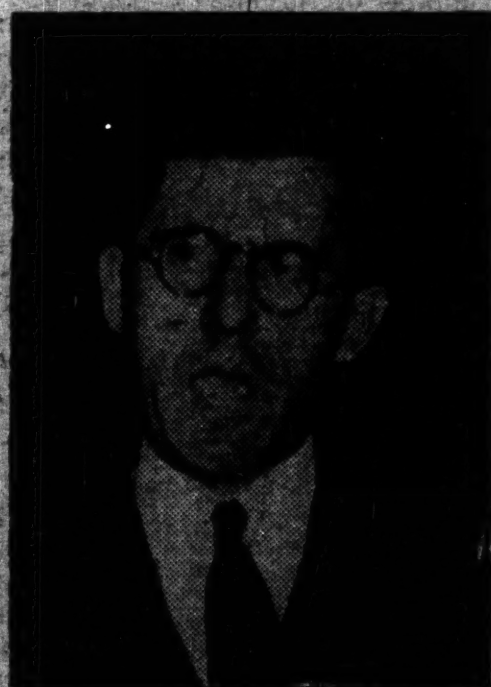
earlier killings of POWs in Koje and Cheju Island prison camps and in Pusan part of a "systematic extermination of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in American camps by the U. S. military command in Korea."

It declared that "this new crime by the U. S. military authorities in Korea constitutes a flagrant violation of the generally recognized standards of international law with regard to prisoners of war, which the United Nations cannot and has not the right to ignore."

The Soviet delegation's note declared that "According to press reports, the representatives of the U. S. military command in Korea was obliged to admit that the Pongam camp incident was the most serious and most catastrophic incident that has ever taken place in an allied prisoner of war camp."

The USSR resolution would require that the UN "condemns these criminal acts by U. S. armed forces in Korea, which are incompatible with the elementary principles of humanity and universal ethics. . . . It urged that the UN 'insist that

the government of the U. S. should take immediate steps to put an end to the brutalities committed by the U. S. military authorities against Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and should call those guilty of committing these crimes to strict account."



GROMYKO

WE CAN HIT THE GOAL BY XMAS

"The enclosed editorial appearing in the Erie Times Dec. 1 prompted us to collect a few extra dollars to keep the 'Daily' going," writes a group of workers in Erie, Pa., as they enclosed \$20 to the Daily Worker's \$50,000 Fund campaign.

The editorial is one of those lies about the 'Worker' getting 'Moscow gold.'"

We also received a letter containing \$12 from a group of five Boston Irish Republican Army vets, who write: "We are glad to support your paper. We wish we had such a powerful paper in our fight against the black and tan in the horrible days of the civil war. We see in Elizabeth C. Flynn, as in Kevin Barry, who refused to be informed, the great leaders of the

Irish people. We know your paper will succeed and carry on. We will follow this donation with others."

These are just a couple of the scores of letters received Friday, as we came within \$3,500 of hitting our goal. We are now in a position to hit it by the time the holiday season gets going, provided there is no letup.

(For more news turn to Page 4.)

Received Friday... \$710.50

Total thus far... \$46,469.69

Still to go... \$3,530.31

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

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Soviet Union Calls on UN to Condemn 'Mass Murder' of 82 POWs in Korea

In a dramatic move in the closing hours of the present United Nations General Assembly session, the Soviet Union yesterday called for UN condemnation of the Pentagon's "mass murder" last Sunday of 82 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. The massacre, the USSR charged, was perpetrated against prisoners of war demanding repatriation.

State Department representative Philip Jessup reluctantly joined the other members of the UN Steering Committee in agreeing to the debate urged by Andrei Gromyko, deputy head of the Soviet delegation. But Jessup tried to shrug off the serious request as a "shabby propaganda trick."

The full Assembly, meeting after the Steering Committee, agreed to debate the Soviet resolution, but, by a vote of 37 to 8, with 10 abstentions, rejected a proposal to give it priority. Instead, the Assembly will debate the "POW massacre as the last of 14 items of business before the scheduled adjournment for Christmas. It had been previously intended to rush

the Assembly through its then 13 remaining items by last night.

In a speech filled with defense of the Pongam slayings, Jessup claimed the Soviet call for condemnation of the slayings would evoke a "sense of irritation," and "disgust" and "contempt."

The Soviet resolution was introduced after three of the leading newspapers of Great Britain, the Tory London Daily Mail, the Labor Party organ, Daily Herald, and the Liberal Manchester Guardian, had similarly denounced the Pongam massacre, in which 120 POWs were also wounded.

Gromyko, in his letter to the president of the UN Assembly, asserted that "the item submitted by the USSR delegation is urgent and important in view of its nature and international significance, and should be considered without delay, before the suspension of the work of the current session of the General Assembly."

In an "explanatory note" to its resolution, the Soviet Union termed the Pongam slayings and the

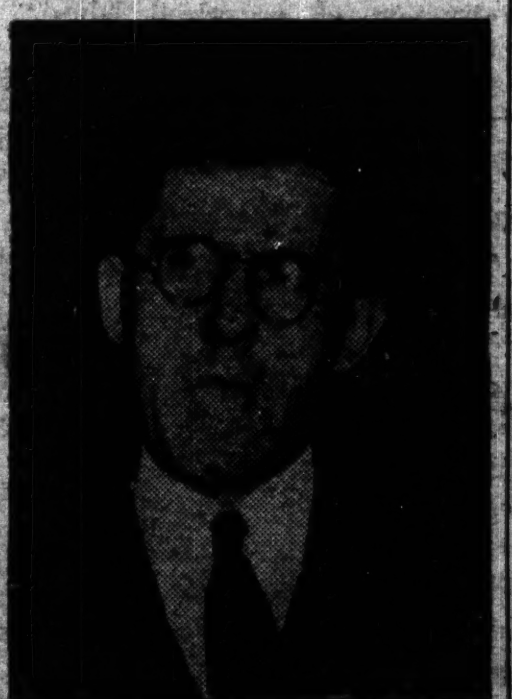
earlier killings of POWs in Kojé and Cheju Island prison camps and in Pusan part of a "systematic extermination of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in American camps by the U. S. military command in Korea."

It declared that "this new crime by the U. S. military authorities in Korea constitutes a flagrant violation of the generally recognized standards of international law with regard to prisoners of war, which the United Nations cannot and has not the right to ignore."

The Soviet delegation's note declared that "According to press reports, the representatives of the U. S. military command in Korea was obliged to admit that the Pongam camp incident was the most serious and most catastrophic incident that has ever taken place in an allied prisoner of war camp."

The USSR resolution would require that the UN "condemns these criminal acts by U. S. armed forces in Korea, which are incompatible with the elementary principles of humanity and universal ethics. . . . It urged that the UN "insist that

the government of the U. S. should take immediate steps to put an end to the brutalities committed by the U. S. military authorities against Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and should call those guilty of committing these crimes to strict account."



GROMYKO

WE CAN HIT THE GOAL BY XMAS

"The enclosed editorial appearing in the Erie Times Dec. 1 prompted us to collect a few extra dollars to keep the 'Daily' going," writes a group of workers in Erie, Pa., as they enclosed \$20 to the Daily Worker's \$50,000 Fund campaign.

The editorial is one of those lies about the "Worker" getting "Moscow gold."

We also received a letter containing \$12 from a group of five Boston Irish Republican Army vets, who write: "We are glad to support your paper. We wish we had such a powerful paper in our fight against the black and tan in the horrible days of the civil war. We see in Elizabeth C. Flynn, as in Kevin Barry, who refused to be informers, the great leaders of the

Irish people. We know your paper will succeed and carry on. We will follow this donation with others." These are just a couple of the scores of letters received Friday, as we came within \$3,500 of hitting our goal. We are now in a position to hit it by the time the holiday season gets going, provided there is no letup.

(For more news turn to Page 4)

Received Friday...\$710.50
Total thus far...\$46,469.69
Still to go...\$3,530.31
Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Why the Dock Racketeers Murdered Panto

By GEORGE MORRIS

Murder will out, even if it takes 13 years. We now have witnesses who point the finger at the men who in 1939 murdered Peter Panto, the left-wing leader of the rank and file movement among the longshoremen. They did it before the hearings of the New York Crime Commission for the world hear.

For 13 years the cry was "find Panto's murderers." It was ignored as just a cry of "left wingers." William O'Dwyer, both as district attorney of Brooklyn and later as Mayor, had the facts and admitted before the Kefauver Committee he had them. But, as Edward H. Heffernan, now assistant to the City's corporation council and formerly assistant district attorney under O'Dwyer, told the Crime Commission, the details of the case were simply filed with the rest of the Murder, Inc. material and no action was taken to prosecute the known murderers.

O'Dwyer's successors both as Mayor and district attorney,

took over the files and did no more about them. The accused murderer, and most reputed as Murder Inc. executioner meanwhile lives like a lord in a New Jersey mansion and continues to keep the waterfront in a state of terror and under the domination of gangsters.

The cry now, joined in by a host of horrified readers of the Crime Commission's testimony, is "Bring Panto's killers to trial." Somebody will have to come to trial before this "blows over." The eyes of too many people are on the case for mayors, district attorneys and ex-embassadors who fear to come home, to crawl out of it.

AN INKLING OF REAL SITUATION

With the sordid details of the Panto story, the people of America are getting at least an inkling of the real situation:

• While Harry Bridges, the man who led the movement that wiped out racketeering and the racket-breeding "shapeup" hiring on the West Coast, is slated to go to prison and be deported,



PETER PANTO

life-time president Joseph Ryan of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, kingpin of the exposed gang of racketeers, kickback artists and terrorists, is a "great American" and has the run of the eastern seaboard.

• White the killers, smugglers, loansharks, pilferers,

graft-takers have the run of the International Longshoremen's Union, the men who have followed the footsteps of Peter Panto, have been beaten run off the front and deprived of an opportunity to make a living and cannot even get government "screening" clearance to be longshoremen.

• While unionists who have been distinguished as fighters for clean unionism and who courageously exposed racketeers (like Irving Potash, Al Lannon, William Albertson, Louis Weinstein and others) are either in prison or on trial under Smith Act charges, the criminals passing as "patriots" are still running the ILA and the shipowners shower wealth upon them for their services.

REVEALED PART OF THE GRAFT

Last Monday the Crime Commission revealed the amounts paid off in graft to some of Joe Ryan's fraternity.

For the period of 1947 to 1951, the commission found that Joe Ryan (who gets \$25,000

a year for life) received the known total of \$9,850 in "gifts." But the top graft-faker was Michael Clemente, a delegate, \$21,232; James O'Connor, secretary, Local 791, \$16,049; John Moody, delegate, Local 306, \$8,465; Brooklyn organizer, Gus Scannavino, who was the last ILA official seen with Panto, \$5,520; Ed Florio, organizer, \$10,900; Joseph Moriarty, also a Brooklyn organizer, \$4,460; Patric Ferrone, secretary Local 1478, \$6,200.

So the list runs to a total of \$182,000 for 101 person, reading like a who's who in ILA officialdom.

While longshoremen on the east coast average about \$1,700 year with most unable to even get enough hours a year to qualify for the welfare fund on the West Coast the earnings run \$5,000 to \$2,000 a year, and the men aren't hired off a "slave market" and are protected by the best employer-paid pension plan in the country.

The struggle of America's longshoremen to liberate them- (Continued on Page 4)

BRIDGPORT IUE LOCAL TELLS CONGRESS END FILIBUSTERS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 21.—In support of national CIO policy, the executive committee of Local 203, IUE-CIO, of the General Electric Co. has passed a resolution this week calling on Senators Prescott Bush and William Pustell to support the campaign to eliminate the filibuster in the 83rd Congress when it convenes Jan. 3.

The resolution points out that the filibuster has long been used by Congressmen to block civil rights legislation, and calls for support of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, of which the CIO is a part, in its call to amend Senate rules to stop debate by a majority vote.

The Leadership Conference is headed by the NAACP and comprises 54 organizations, including AFL, CIO, church, women's and civic organizations.

AFL Butcher Heads Urge Increased Struggle By Labor

"Organized labor may have to, from now on, make it the hard way," declared an editorial in the current issue of the Butcher Workman, publication of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The editorial, appearing under the names of Earl W. Jimerson, union president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, predicts that "during the next four years there will be no Senator Robert Wagner to appear on the scene sponsoring laws that will give to the workers benefits on a silver platter. There will be some who may attempt to weave for the workers a crown of thorns."

"The swivel chair is gone," the editorial states, in a pointed warning to all union officials. In the past several years, it notes, "a lot of the old spirit of organized labor diminished and to some extent was entirely lost. It was difficult for a local union having several thousand members to muster more than a 'corporal's guard' at the regular union meeting. This showed a woeful lack of interest."

"Some local and national union officials grew lazy. They were swivel chair and push button artists. Instead of having local union meetings twice monthly as in the old days, they were content to have quarterly, semi-annual and even annual meetings. They did not have to do much planning and, certainly, no sacrificing to organize or keep a union. The class struggle was almost entirely forgotten and the class-conscious member was the exception rather than the rule."

The editorial also contains a plea to employers not to seek the "destruction of organized labor" on the grounds that workers might otherwise turn to "Communism."

Sendoff Tomorrow To Ingram Delegation

A reception to greet the "Clemency Train" group which visited frameup victims Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in Ossining yesterday (Sunday), and to send off a Christmas delegation to visit the framed Negro woman victim of Jim Crow, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, in Georgia, will be held tomorrow evening (Tuesday) at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76 St., at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the New York State Civil Rights Congress.

William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and leader of the delegation to the Rosenbergs, will report back for the delegation. Betty Cannett, Manila Morris, the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Leon Straus, Carl Marzani, Karen Morley and Martha Schlamme will participate in the program.

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

Big Crop—Prices Still High

Consumers, Farmers Trapped by Wall Street

By ERIK BERT

The job that American farmers and farm workers did in producing a record crop last year was justifiably described yesterday as "astonishing" by the Department of Agriculture. Output of livestock and livestock products hit new records. Corn, winter wheat,

soybeans, sugar cane, grapes were second largest on record; while cotton, hay, tobacco, sugar beets, pears, cherries, lemons, cranberries and nuts went far above the average.

In all, total crop for the year was second only to that of 1948. This record was achieved despite lower crop acreage (smallest in the last 10 years with the exception of 1946 and 1950) and despite drought which plagued many parts of the country during the year.

But the results for consumers and the bulk of the farmers are not "astonishing." Moody's Stock Survey, put out for Wall Street readers, says in its last issue that "retail food prices have remained near peak, ignoring a substantial drop in prices of agricultural staples."

Prices the consumer has to pay for food items are 15 percent higher than before the Korean war.

And, while prices the consumers pay for food remain at peak levels, overall prices received by farmers are down eight percent since November of last year.

But the farmer is also a consumer with less money to spend than he had last year. While overall prices received by him went down eight percent, the prices of what he pays went down only two percent.

That's what is faced by the "average" farmer, as he is described in statistical tables. For many farmers, the smallest and poorest farmers, those with the smallest amount of production, the situation is much worse. That was admitted last week, at a gathering in Chicago of 1,100 bankers called by the First National Bank of Chicago. From various parts of the midwest, the bankers reported that the small farmers are being pushed hard by falling prices for what they get.

To receive consumers and farmers, big business and farm product processing trusts are putting out propaganda that prices to consumers stay high while prices to farmers go down because "labor" is getting more. As every worker knows, even where workers get "more" these days they are barely able to keep up with the rising cost of living and taxes.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union punctures this propaganda. Production and maintenance workers in the packing industry, it points out, get only 6 cents of every dollar that the consumer pays for meat products. It's clear that the farmer is not being cheated by labor.

What is happening is that the big food corporations and retail chains are wallowing in near-record profits. The National City Bank reports that for the nine months through September, 1952, profits of 31 food product firms were only six percent less than the

To Picket Sears in Brooklyn

A picket line tonight (Monday) 6 to 8:30 p.m. before the Sears, Roebuck store at Bedford Ave. and Beverley Road, Brooklyn, will protest the company's discriminatory hiring policies, the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Labor Council announced yesterday.

"Our chapter has investigated Sears, Roebuck in our borough and found that out of 300 employees in this store, only seven are Negroes. Of these seven, five are porters, one is a saleswoman and one a matron."

all-time record-high for the same period in 1951. And for the third quarter this year—from July to September—their profits were 24 percent HIGHER than for the same three months the year before.

As for the future—Washington and Wall Street observers agree it's going to get worse.

Especially ominous, they say, is the outlook for exports. Exports for the year ending June 30, 1953, are expected to be 15 to 20 percent below those for the year before. Washington's NATO program is cutting the ground from under normal markets for American food products. NATO countries are being compelled to spend for arms instead of food.

As a result, even bigger "surpluses" are expected to back up in U. S. warehouses. Wheat stocks which totalled 254 million bushels as of last July 1, are expected to reach 350 million bushels by next June 30. The 2,700,000 bales of cotton on hand last Aug. 1, are expected to swell to 4,000,000 bales by next Aug. 1. The bigger the surpluses the less the farmer will get for his crop—even though the consumer will pay just as much.

CHEVY LOCALS' HEAD HITS 5-YEAR GM CONTRACT

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 18.—Tony O'Brien, president UAW Local Chevrolet 659, in his column in the union newspaper "Searchlight" says the five-year contracts are no longer mediums of security for the workers.

He asserts that since the contract in GM has had 17 supplemental changes since its inception, the stall of "there cannot be changes until 1955" cannot be allowed to hold back the workers in proposing and winning changes.

He points out that workers in coal, glass, steel and other major industries have improved their base rate of pay.

He points to the Dec. 1 penny wage cut as a sample of how auto workers' wages are going down because of the escalator clause while other workers' base rates go up.

He writes that the auto workers cannot permit their hard-won gains to be taken away from them at any time. Also, that since the war in Korea a 15 percent increase in taxes has been the lot of the worker or about 30 cents an hour of his pay goes for war taxes.

He repeats the demand of the Flint auto workers for a 20-cent an hour wage increase, \$200 a month pension instead of the present \$120 maximum, a voice in the setting of standards of production, the annual wage and an FEPC model clause of the UAW-CIO to be written into the GM contract.

The pension proposal of the Chevy workers is attracting widespread attention. It calls for the pension of \$200 a month to be paid for workers 55 years of age or who have 25 years of service, with coverage for widows and dependents.

Crisis Laid to Anti-Soviet Policy

By Oregon University Prof's Book

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, 1781-1947. By William Appleman Williams. Rinehart. 367 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

But the emperor is naked. That is what William Appleman Williams is demonstrating to the American people in his sane and impressive study of "American-Russian Relations, 1781-1947." The "emperor," of course, is the pro-war foreign policy of the U. S., to whom the vast majority of scholars and writers bow in slavish homage.

Writing not as a champion of socialism, although as one who faces facts with both courage and honesty, Professor Williams of the University of Oregon strips all semblance of authority from the major argument used to justify Washington policy—that it is the Soviet Union which is aggressive, that it is the Soviet Union which is bent on subverting the government and institutions of the U. S. Or, rather, he stands the Big Lie right side up, demonstrating that its reverse is true—that it is the ruling capitalists and government circles of the U. S. which began, from the birth of the Soviet Union, to plot and work for its destruction.

"All possible means will have to be employed somehow or other to come to an understanding with the U. S." The words were those of Izvestia, the Soviet newspaper, back in 1929. And, Prof. Williams points out, they continued to reflect Soviet policy until the outbreak of World War II. "From its very inception," he writes, "the focus of the policy of co-existence was the United States."

But, contrasting with "Moscow's steady determination to effect collaboration with Washington" has been the latter's implacable hostility to the very life of the first socialist state itself.

To some readers, perhaps, much of the history Prof. Williams presents is a familiar one—the armed intervention on Russian soil to crush the infant Soviet state and the unrelenting efforts thereafter to destroy it. But it is not familiar to the great majority of Americans, and we are living in a period in which McCarranism and McCarthyism clearly intend to prevent it from challenging the official propaganda of the "Soviet menace."

What we Americans are seeing today is a vast attempt to rewrite the history of the past generation, as part of a program to justify Wall Street aggression abroad and the drive toward fascism at home.

That is why even the long-delayed recognition of the Soviet Union by the Roosevelt administration and this country's subsequent alliance with Russia against German and Japanese fascist aggression are now being described to the American people as the fruit of a Roosevelt-Stalin "conspiracy."

But the true facts cannot be totally destroyed. What are the facts? Prof. Williams retraces many of them in this scholarly, documented and significant work.

He describes the first efforts to crush the Soviet Union at birth, reveals that Herbert Hoover "relief mission" to Russia was intended primarily (in Hoover's own words) to permit American financial interests to "undertake the leadership in the reconstruction of Russia when the proper amount arrives."

It is the role of these financial interests, working primarily through the permanent officials of the State Department, in seeking to prevent the continued existence of Soviet power, which Prof. Williams explores most thoroughly.

But he is interested not only in the irrefutable evidence of this anti-Soviet policy. He is concerned with the fact that this anti-Soviet policy, from the first, has been



harmful to the interests of the American people.

"The course of American-Russian relations from 1920 to 1933 was not to be without irony," he writes. "For the inability of President Herbert Hoover—who thought the Soviet economic system was 'utter foolishness'—to meet either the economic problems of the depression of 1929 or the Manchurian crisis of 1931 played a vital role in the ultimate recognition of Moscow. A closer tie with the Soviet Union was sought for two reasons: to help save American capitalism, and as a result of Washington's final awareness that Japan could not be stopped in Asia without Moscow's assistance."

Yet, as history has shown, there was no such "final awareness." As Prof. Williams later indicates, neither the ruling circles of the U. S. or of Britain and France accepted the Soviet Union's repeated bids for united action against German and Japanese fascist aggression, a failure which cost humanity a bloody World War II.

During those years when American companies carried out normal trade with the Soviet Union, as Prof. Williams points out, not only were Russian purchases of American machinery large, but Soviet authorities went out of their way to express gratitude for the assistance in the industrialization of their country. Where has the hostility of the dominant financial interests and their representatives in government to Soviet existence and growth led us.

Prof. Williams believes that for capitalist America the socialist society is a challenge. He asserts that

twice in major crises, that challenge has not been met. It was not met when, in the midst of the Great Depression, this country halted long before the desired goal of a secure and better life for the masses. It was not met when the Soviet soil call for a united front against fascist aggression was ignored until past the 11th hour.

Can this challenge—and Prof. Williams makes it clear that the 'challenge' of the Soviet Union has never been the armed export of revolution—be met by the present foreign policy of the U. S.?

He believes that from the first, the epochal nature of the Soviet revolution, the staying power of the USSR and its emergence as a world power have been underestimated. Even as late as 1943, he suggests, Roosevelt himself had visions of a Washington-London partnership to rule the world with the Soviet Union relegated to the rear.

Having failed of its avowed purpose during 35 years, can the relentless effort to destroy the Soviet Union succeed now? Can it impose by threat or force the abolition of the Soviet's socialist society?

Prof. Williams caustically destroys the arguments presented, whether in the "containment" thesis of George Kennan or in other versions, that it can.

"Freedom is not nurtured by states preparing for war," he concludes. "Rather does it find more opportunity to flower in the atmosphere of mutual accommodation achieved and sustained through negotiated settlements."

But it is not only, or even primarily, the freedom of the Soviet peoples to choose their own way of life which is threatened by the anti-Soviet policy leading us to war.

It is the democratic rights of the American people which are being destroyed.

The masses of the American people are against a new war, in Russia, in China no less than in Korea.

Many more Americans will be able to struggle effectively against a new war by making known the facts contained in Prof. Williams' books—the facts which destroy the Big Lie of "Soviet aggression."

Christmas Hootenanny

"Peace On Earth" will be the theme of People's Artists annual Christmas Eve Hootenanny and Dance, Wednesday, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Christmas carols, songs of Chanukah, and songs of "good cheer" will highlight the songfest—with the audience doing its share of the singing. Featured on the program are Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, the Jewish Young Folk Singers, Allegro Kane, Al Moss, Bill Robinson, Betty Sanders, Martha Schlamme, and Jerry Silverman.

Dancing afterwards will be to

Author Seeks Copies Of His Pamphlet

George Marion, author of the pamphlet, "Freedom of the Press," urgently needs copies of it for a work he is engaged on now. Readers who have copies are asked to send him theirs if they are not using it. They should be addressed as follows: Fairplay Publishers, 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.



A BIG POWER PEACE PACT NOW!

the music of Earl Shendell and his orchestra.

Tickets are \$1.25 in advance and \$1.50 at the door. All prices include tax. Advance tickets, which are reserved, are available at the Workers and Jefferson Bookshops, 44th St. Bookfair, Berliner's Music Shop, and People's Artists at 799 Broadway (GR 7-1341).

Rutgers Pickets Back Professor, McCarran Victim

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Rutgers University pharmacy students staged a sign-carrying demonstration protesting threatened dismissal of a professor who refused to answer questions of Senators investigating his political views. More than 250 students picketed the college here for an hour before making up a 20-car motorcade to the university campus in New Brunswick. There they marched around the office of president Lewis S. Jones and other campus buildings with picket signs.

The university board of trustees voted last Friday to fire Simon W. Heimlich, associate professor of physics and mathematics at the College of Pharmacy, and Moses I. Finlay, assistant professor at the College of Arts and Sciences, if they do not satisfy the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Dec. 31.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Mixture of Items . . .

QUESTION DEPT.: On Sept. 24, 1948, less than two months after the close of the Olympic Games, the official full length film entitled "The Olympic Games of 1948" opened in New York. (Very Good, too.) It is Dec. 23, almost five months since the end of the 1952 Olympics, and not only is there no official full length film but you don't even HEAR about plans to show one. Why? Because such a film would have to show the normal, friendly relations between our athletes and those of the Soviet Union? Is that it, State Department?

LARRY DOBY and Mickey Mantle shared the strikeout title in the American League a breakdown of batting figures show, each whiffing 111 times. But the same two were first and second respectively in slugging percentages (based on times at bat and total bases, meaning really extra base productivity). Which shows that you can strike out a lot and still do a lot of damage. Something American League pitchers of the Babe Ruth era knew long ago.

SOME CHARACTER named John B. Keenan, director of Public Safety in Newark, New Jersey, told Congress that the pornographic filth in magazines, "comics," and books was probably being turned out by the Communists. The Herald Tribune, which last week ran an item sneering at the "puritanical reds," dutifully ran a headline "Literary Filth Blamed on Reds." The New York Post, which probably runs more of the leering filth than any paper around, gave the "story" a three column headline. My dear upside-down Mr. Keenan, if you read the best selling Mickey Spillane and the comics, you will know that 99 percent of this degrading-stuff is anti-Communist. The two go together since Hitler came along. Like corruption and war.

COURT NOTES: New York is creeping up on Indiana as the source of supply for North Carolina State's perennial powerhouse basketball team. Fans at the Garden tomorrow night (or over Channel 11) will see Davey Gotkin of Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High and Herb Applebaum of Bronx's Taft as the starting guards against St. Johns. The untelevised opener shows the interesting Seattle club, with marvellous little Johnny O'Brien in the pivot against NYU. The latter, by the way, began to show their annual weakness in losing to Temple, lack of coaching. The pattern and direction of Temple's play was so obviously too much for the one track Violets, composed of brilliant individuals who go their own way—as always. Seton Hall, the most attractive team hereabouts by far with Walt Dukes, has only one more Garden game left after roaring from behind to beat powerful Western Kentucky Thursday. Which doesn't portend well for Ned Irish's gate.

FROM THE State Department's negative reply to the Chinese proposal to end the Korean shooting at once and settle the last remaining issue over the table with the guns stilled:

"... there can be no compromise with the basic humanitarian principles . . ." of keeping the Korean and Chinese prisoners.

From the story by Homer Bigart in the Herald Tribune of Dec. 17:

"I (Lt. Col. George C. Miller) ordered a round of rifle fire into the first rank of prisoners swaying on the terrace. Some of them went down and stayed down, but the second rank went right on singing." . . . Staff Sgt. William H. Hill of Corpus Christi, Tex. . . . said he 'pumped shots pretty fast into that mob.' He estimated he fired thirty rounds. They seem to be a fanatical bunch of bastards," he observed.

What can you add to that? Except to wonder what is happening to the conscience of our great nation. The libertarians and humanitarians and religious figures and trade union leaders don't even have the "excuse" of the Germans who claimed they didn't know what was going on in the concentration camps. For there it is in the newspapers they read. And it is a sad commentary on our press that the only real journalistic outcry AGAINST this racist brutality comes from England, where four leading newspapers have already spoken up. (Undoubtedly other European papers have something to say editorially.)

RANDY TURPIN of England seems like the best middleweight around with the definite retirement of the incomparable Ray Robinson. Randy upset Ray in London and was giving him his hardest time here before the greatest boxer of his era rallied for the knockout win.

IN THE MIDDLE of a rambling, rather confused column in Sporting News about Jackie Robinson and the Yanks, written by Ed McAuley of the Cleveland News, we find this interesting bit of recollection of the days when all the big leagues were lily-white:

THE PAUL ROBESON APPEAL

One day during a long-ago winter meeting, a delegation headed by Paul Robeson appealed for racial equality in baseball. "Is that all, gentlemen?" politely asked Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis when Robeson had finished speaking.

"Yes it is, commissioner," Robeson answered. "Thank you for hearing us."

"Thank you for coming," purred the judge.

The delegation filed out of the room and Landis turned to his secretary.

"What's next on the agenda?" he inquired.

"Wait a minute," interrupted a club owner. "Aren't we going to discuss the Negro question?"

"What is there to discuss?" asked Landis. "The gentlemen asked for an opportunity to address the joint meeting. They were given the opportunity. What's next on the agenda?"

CATCHING UP with some acknowledgments of money for the drive sent this way. Sincere thanks to all of the following: Youth of West Brighton, \$20. Greenwich Villageites, \$11. I.U.E. Machinist for \$10, his fourth contribution and "more to follow." Memphis, Tenn., Freedom of the Press Ass'n, \$10, who say "we aren't many and we don't make much dough but we would as soon die of starvation as be deprived of the newspaper that enables us to live in this juncrow jungle with heads held high convinced the future is ours. . . . With love . . . W."

Panto's Killer Walks Out FREE After Probe

By MICHAEL SINGER

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

Albert Anastasia, one of the three men named in the 1939 murder of Peter Panto, Brooklyn rank and file longshoremen's leader, walked out of the State Crime Commission hearings Friday a free man—without a single step by any official government agency to hold him for the murder. The shocking government inaction on Anastasia, Murder, Inc., waterfront gangster boss, was made more glaring by the statement of his own lawyer, James A. Major, to the SCC that his client "might be involved in a killing in 1940."

On Thursday, the SCC revealed the transcribed testimony of Albert (Ticktock) Tannenbaum, Murder, Inc., stoolpigeon, who in 1941 revealed that Panto had been murdered in the New Jersey home of Jimmy Feracco, after being mugged by Mendy Weiss. The slaying took place in the presence of Weiss, Anastasia and Feracco.

Weiss, Murder, Inc., triggerman, was electrocuted in 1944 on another slaying conviction. Feracco is believed at large in the South. Anastasia is the only living alleged participant in the murder available to the authorities.

Thursday's SCC hearing also heard evidence that the then Brooklyn DA William O'Dwyer suppressed Tannenbaum's testimony.

Observers at the hearing Friday were outraged and amazed that neither the prosecutors in Jersey, where Panto's body was dug up from a lime pit in 1940, nor Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald, from whose county Panto was taken for a ride, nor New York County DA Frank Hogan, in whose jurisdiction the hearings are taking place, moved individually or collectively to detain Anastasia for indictment proceedings.

Anastasia refused to answer any questions referring to the Panto murder. SCC counsel Theodore

Kiendl asked him: "Do you know Peter Panto? Do you know he was one of the leaders on the Brooklyn waterfront trying to improve conditions? Do you know he was found murdered in Lyndhurst, N. J. in 1951?"

JUDGE REFUSES TO CALL OUSTED JUROR AT '13' TRIAL

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

The ousted juror in the Foley Square Smith Act trial appeared suddenly in the witness room at the Federal Courthouse Friday ready to testify that several of her former fellow jurors had flagrantly violated strict court orders not to discuss or form opinions on the case until it is finally presented by the judge for deliberations.

But Federal Judge Edward A. Dimock who acted Thursday to suppress former juror Mrs. Sybil Kane's revelations of reckless jury bias against the 13 Communist defendants, again flatly refused to call her to the witness stand. For the third time in 72 hours he denied a defense motion for mistrial.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan interrupted argument by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, defendants acting as their own counsel, on a motion for judgment of acquittal, to advise the court he had subpoenaed Mrs. Kane. The lawyer said she was waiting in the witness room ready to testify about the jury bias.

McTernan said Mrs. Kane, removed from the jury Wednesday, and replaced by an alternate for openly prejudging guilt of the defendants, would, if called to testify, prove that:

- With the exception of one to two jurors, all expressed judgment on the case.

- Four of the jurors expressed "strong opinion" to other members of the jury.

Judge Dimock heard assistant prosecutor David L. Marks voice brief opposition to any further jury investigation. He threw out the motion for a probe of the former juror's charges without hearing further argument.

Later, after hearing Miss Flynn, Perry and defense attorney James Wright, Judge Dimock rejected the defense motion for acquittal.

Miss Flynn, who will be serving the 20th day of a 30-day "contempt" sentence today (Monday) for refusing to act as a prosecution informer, said she had been unable to consult the trial record in her cell and therefore "suffered disabilities" in analyzing the evidence. She reminded

To all these questions, Anastasia replied: "I refuse to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me."

"Kiendl then read excerpts from Tannenbaum's transcript and asked the notorious racketeer: Does the reading of that refresh your recollection as to whether you knew this man, Peter Panto?"

Again Anastasia refused to answer.

the court, however, no evidence could be found in the record showing she advocated force and violence.

The veteran labor leader attacked the government witnesses, all professional anti-labor informers, showing their testimony revealed she had committed no crime.

Perry opened his argument on the acquittal motion by assailing the jury system, charging the government with a "deliberate policy" to reduce the number of Negroes on the jury panel.

He discussed the political developments in America through the Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes administrations, as a means of showing the court the position of Marxists toward the use of force under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that whereas Lincoln was elected on a program of "no expansion of slavery," he later was compelled to resort to force when his government was attacked by the slaveowners' bombardment of Fort Sumter. The national government had no other alternative but to smash the slaveowners' rebellion, Perry explained.

Perry pointed out that one of the charges made against him in the testimony was that he made an address in Washington, strongly warning all the white Communists to "rid themselves of white chauvinism."

"I say that that's correct," Perry said, "All people who call themselves democrats should do that... I say my activities on behalf of the Negro people went to strengthen our democracy. This is the weakest aspect in America — the Negro question."

Don't Forget To Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

LAST DAYS



Q. Do you know Joseph P. Ryan?

A. Yes.

But Anastasia closed up quickly as Kiendl tried to develop his association with the lifetime dictator of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Anastasia admitted he knew Michael Clemente, financial secretary of the ILA Local 856, but refused to identify or answer questions related to transcribed, wire-tapped conversations he had with Clemente in December, 1950, in which Ryan's name was mentioned.

There followed a listing of gangland's Who's Who in the Ryan-ILA leadership, but Anastasia refused to go beyond admitting to their acquaintance. He refused to say whether he had ever discussed ILA affairs with Emil Camarda, the gangland boss of the six Brooklyn locals Panto was trying to clean up, who had threatened Panto.

Gus Scannavino, who succeeded Camarda when the latter was killed in 1951, and in whose car Panto was reported to have been last seen alive, was another Ryan

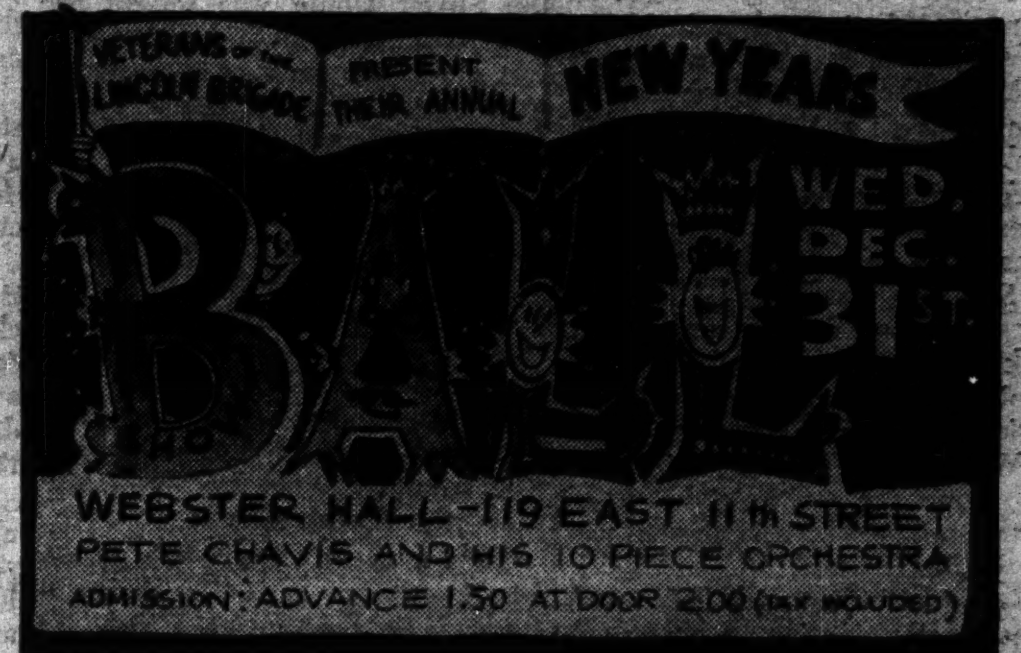
henchman about whom Anastasia refused to talk.

KIND TO OWNERS

The SCC, though it heard representatives of the big shipping lines and stevedore companies which used the Anastasia-Camarda gang machine on the Brooklyn docks, has thus far failed to press for information or evidence linking these companies to the Panto murder. This, despite the evidence which has amply shown in many instances by the companies' admissions, that the racketeers have been used primarily to suppress such rank and file movements as Panto led.

Panto was working on a Moore-MacCormack pier up to the time of his murder. That company has been revealed as having close connections with the Ryan racketeers and had paid "gratuities" to criminal dock bosses.

The commission also heard Vincent M. Marchese, business agent of ILA Local 958 in Brooklyn, admit that he received large sums from Capt. Douglas Yates, of Jarka, largest stevedoring company in the world. Yates is missing and is believed to be in Denmark.



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Christmas Eve HOOTENANNY

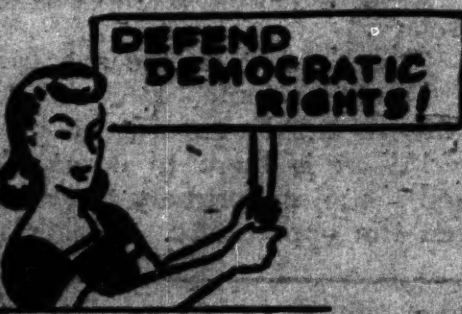
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Tickets \$1.25 advance (reserved), still available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliner's Music, People's Artists—790 E'way. (OR 7-1341), \$1.50 at door. Remember: The best seats are sold in advance, but there are always tickets at the door as well.

Christmas Hoot

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CHRISTMAS EVE HOOTENANNY and Dance, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 8:30, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Tickets \$1.25 advance (reserved), \$1.50 at door.

Greet the Delegation That Visited ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, IN OSSINING

Send Off the Christmas Delegation to

MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM, IN GEORGIA

Hear:

William L. Patterson

Rev. Reginald H. Bass

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Auspices: New York Civil Rights Congress

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WHO IS LETTING PANTO'S MURDERER GO FREE?

An Editorial

ONE NIGHT IN July, 1939, Peter Panto, rank and file leader of longshoremen on the Brooklyn docks, was murdered by Emanuel (Mendy) Weiss, James (Jimmy) Ferraco, and Albert Anastasia.

Weiss is dead, Ferraco has not been seen since 1940, and Albert Anastasia—who ordered that Panto die—is a free man. He is a friend of politicians and shippers and respected witness at the State Crime Probe hearing.

Edward A. Heffernan, then an O'Dwyer aide, knew in February, 1941, that Anastasia had murdered Peter Panto. Heffernan has also testified that Police Department officials knew before that date that Anastasia had participated in the murder of Panto. James T. Moran, chief clerk to O'Dwyer when O'Dwyer was district attorney of Kings County, knew that Anastasia murdered Panto. Heffernan had told him.

O'Dwyer knew, in the early part of 1941, if not before, that Anastasia had murdered Panto. And the Camarda gang which dominated and robbed the longshoremen in the six Brooklyn locals whom Panto was organizing knew that Anastasia, Murder Inc. gunman, had murdered Panto.

Heffernan is today an assistant city corporation counsel in Mayor Impellitteri's official family. Moran is serving time on another charge. O'Dwyer is going into the law business in Mexico City. The Camarda gang still runs the six Brooklyn locals, and Albert Anastasia—killer extraordinary—is a free man.

Neither the killer, nor those who knew he had killed, has been brought to the bar of justice.

Anastasia, who is reputed to have ordered the murder of 63 persons between 1931 and 1940, lives in regal splendor in New Jersey, behind ornamental iron fences, guarded by man-tearing dogs.

Why is he free?

Because O'Dwyer protected him. Because Heffernan protected him. Because police officials protected him. Because Moran protected him.

Anastasia is on the loose because O'Dwyer, and Heffernan, and the police department, covered up the murder of Peter Panto. Panto was murdered so that the longshore locals on the Brooklyn docks would not become fighting trade unions, bucking the shipping companies on behalf of the sweated workers. Panto was murdered so that the Camarda gang could continue its extortion of the longshoremen, and so that those who live off Camarda hand-outs could continue to do so.

The revelation that Anastasia participated in the murder of Panto.

(Continued on Page 5)

Daily Worker

Registered as second-class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 255
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, December 22, 1952
Price 10 Cents

1,000 At Prison Wall Demand Clemency For the Rosenbergs

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The rainswept streets of Ossining rang today with the cry: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!" Sounding the cry were 1,000 men and women who came here to visit Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "espionage" frameup victims facing electro-

cution Jan. 12 in the death house at Sing Sing prison. They included those who came on the "Clemency Train" from New York City and who came by car of the 1,000.

Arriving in Ossining from New York City at 12:15, the entire group shortly thereafter marched in a drenching rain up hilly Hunter Street, nearest thoroughfare to the prison. Ossining police had barricaded the street and permitted the marchers to go only up Hunter Street.

The solemn and determined marchers, lined up behind a banner saying, "Save the Rosenbergs," were an impressive sight. As they

marched, they sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

It was this stirring democratic anthem, with its ringing challenge, "The truth goes marching on," which Ethel Rosenberg courageously sang after Federal Judge Kaufman imposed up her and her husband the savage death sentence which has shocked the world.

Ossining officials reneged on the agreement earlier made with the Civil Rights Congress, sponsor of the "Clemency Train," to permit the delegates to come up to the prison walls. Later, however, after the entire group had marched up and back Hunter Street, a group

of six was permitted to leave there the remembrances brought by the delegation for the Rosenbergs.

Led by Mrs. Rosalie McGee, widow of the martyred Negro, Willie McGee; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of "Trenton Two" defendant, Collis English; screen star Karen Morley; William Patterson, executive secretary, and Aubrey Grossman and Elaine Ross, of the CRC, the men and women of the "Clemency Train" gathered at the plaza near the railroad station at the conclusion of their march.

At the plaza, delegation leaders climbed to a trestle above and, looking down at a sea of umbrellas held aloft by the throng, pledged a mounting effort to win Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Men and women, many of them elderly, wept unashamedly as a singer led the crowd through the moving song of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Some 30 newspaper reporters, photographers and newsreel cameras recorded the day's activities of the "Clemency Train."

"In this holiday season," a delegation statement to the public explained, "when families traditionally draw together, the members of the delegation wish to show their natural human feelings toward the Rosenbergs and their two young children who are threatened with permanent deprivation of their parents."

"This delegation joins the millions who have called upon President Truman to exercise executive clemency and further the best interests of the American people and further the best interests of the American people and to help bring peace on earth, good will to all men."

"Millions of people in Europe, Asia, Africa and all over the world" as well as in the U. S., Patterson told the meeting, "are determined that this cold war crime will not take place."

"The people of the U. S.," he said, "have in their hands not only the life or death of the Rosenbergs but also the future destiny of this country."

Screen star Karen Morley declared: "Although we have not been permitted to go up to the prison walls, the Rosenbergs hear us and so does President Truman; so do the judges, so do the people of America and the people of the world."

Author Howard Fast accused: "No government has such a record of legal murders and legal lynchings."

(Continued on Page 9)

Soviet Union Calls on UN to Condemn 'Mass Murder' of 82 POWs in Korea

In a dramatic move in the closing hours of the present United Nations General Assembly session, the Soviet Union yesterday called for UN condemnation of the Pentagon's "mass murder" last Sunday of 82 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. The massacre, the USSR charged, was perpetrated against prisoners of war demanding repatriation.

State Department representative Philip Jessup reluctantly joined the other members of the UN Steering Committee in agreeing to the debate urged by Andrei Gromyko, deputy head of the Soviet delegation. But Jessup tried to shag off the serious request as a "shabby propaganda trick."

The full Assembly, meeting after the Steering Committee, agreed to debate the Soviet resolution, but, by a vote of 37 to 8, with 10 abstentions, rejected a proposal to give it priority. Instead, the Assembly will debate the POW massacre as the last of 14 items of business before the scheduled adjournment for Christmas. It had been previously intended to rush

the Assembly through its then 13 remaining items by last night.

In a speech filled with defense of the Pongam slayings, Jessup claimed the Soviet call for "condemnation" of the slayings would evoke a "sense of irritation," and "disgust" and "contempt."

The Soviet resolution was introduced after three of the leading newspapers of Great Britain, the Tory London Daily Mail, the Labor Party organ, Daily Herald, and the Liberal Manchester Guardian, had similarly denounced the Pongam massacre, in which 120 POWs were also wounded.

Gromyko, in his letter to the president of the UN Assembly, asserted that "the item submitted by the USSR delegation is urgent and important in view of its nature and international significance, and should be considered without delay, before the suspension of the work of the current session of the General Assembly."

In an "explanatory note" to its resolution, the Soviet Union termed the Pongam slayings and the

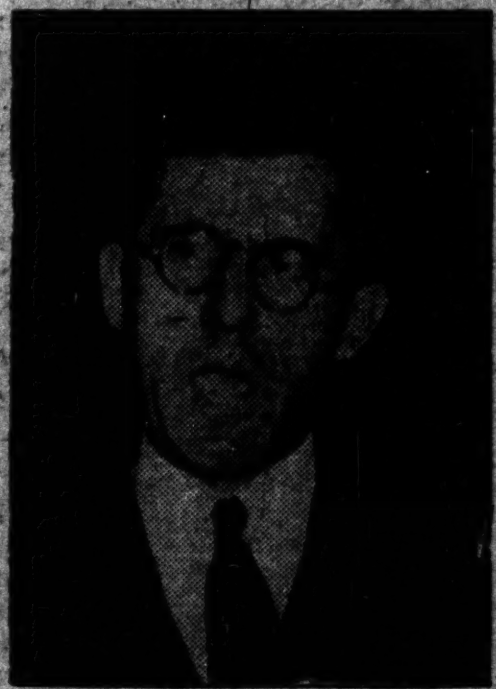
earlier killings of POWs in Koje and Cheju Island prison camps and in Pusan part of a "systematic extermination of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in American camps by the U. S. military command in Korea."

It declared that "this new crime by the U. S. military authorities in Korea constitutes a flagrant violation of the generally recognized standards of international law with regard to prisoners of war, which the United Nations cannot and has not the right to ignore."

The Soviet delegation's note declared that "According to press reports, the representatives of the U. S. military command in Korea was obliged to admit that the Pongam camp incident was the most serious and most catastrophic incident that has ever taken place in an allied prisoner of war camp."

The USSR resolution would require that the UN "condemns these criminal acts by U. S. armed forces in Korea, which are incompatible with the elementary principles of humanity and universal ethics. . . . It urged that the UN "insist that

the government of the U. S. should take immediate steps to put an end to the brutalities committed by the U. S. military authorities against Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and should call those guilty of committing these crimes to strict account."



GROMYKO

WE CAN HIT THE GOAL BY XMAS

"The enclosed editorial appearing in the Erie Times Dec. 1 prompted us to collect a few extra dollars to keep the 'Daily' going," writes a group of workers in Erie, Pa., as they enclosed \$20 to the Daily Worker's \$50,000 Fund campaign.

The editorial is one of those lies about the "Worker" getting "Moscow gold."

We also received a letter containing \$12 from a group of five Boston Irish Republican Army vets, who write: "We are glad to support your paper. We wish we had such a powerful paper in our fight against the black and tan in the horrible days of the civil war. We see in Elizabeth G. Flynn, as in Kevin Barry, who refused to be informed, his great leaders of the

Irish people. We know your paper will succeed and carry on. We will follow this donation with others."

These are just a couple of the scores of letters received Friday, as we came within \$3,500 of hitting our goal. We are now in a position to hit it by the time the holiday season gets going, provided there is no letup.

(For more news turn to Page 4.)

Received Friday... \$710.50
Total thus far... \$46,469.69
Still to go... \$3,530.31

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Why the Dock Racketeers Murdered Panto

By GEORGE MORRIS

Murder will out, even if it takes 13 years. We now have witnesses who point the finger at the men who in 1939 murdered Peter Panto, the left-wing leader of the rank and file movement among the longshoremen. They did it before the hearings of the New York Crime Commission for the world hear.

For 13 years the cry was "find Panto's murderers." It was ignored as just a cry of "left wingers." William O'Dwyer, both as district attorney of Brooklyn and later as Mayor, had the facts and admitted before the Kefauver Committee he had them. But, as Edward H. Heffernan, now assistant to the City's corporation council and formerly assistant district attorney under O'Dwyer, told the Crime Commission, the details of the case were simply filed with the rest of the Murder, Inc. material and no action was taken to prosecute the known murderers.

O'Dwyer's successors both as Mayor and district attorney,

took over the files and did no more about them. The accused murderer, and most reputed as Murder Inc. executioner meanwhile lives like a lord in a New Jersey mansion and continues to keep the waterfront in a state of terror and under the domination of gangsters.

The cry now, joined in by a host of horrified readers of the Crime Commission's testimony, is "Bring Panto's killers to trial!" Somebody will have to come to trial before this "blows over." The eyes of too many people are on the case for mayors, district attorneys and ex-embassadors who fear to come home, to crawl out of it.

AN INKLING OF REAL SITUATION

With the sordid details of the Panto story, the people of America are getting at least an inkling of the real situation:

• While Harry Bridges, the man who led the movement that wiped out racketeering and the racket-breeding "shapeup" hiring on the West Coast, is slated to go to prison and be deported,



PETER PANTO

life-time president Joseph Ryan of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, kingpin of the exposed gang of racketeers, kickback artists and terrorists, is a "great American" and has the run of the eastern seaboard.

• While the killers, smugglers, loansharks, pilferers,

graft-takers have the run of the International Longshoremen's Union, the men who have followed the footsteps of Peter Panto, have been beaten run off the front and deprived of an opportunity to make a living and cannot even get government "screening" clearance to be longshoremen.

• While unionists who have been distinguished as fighters for clean unionism and who courageously exposed racketeers (like Irving Potash, Al Lannon, William Albertson, Louis Weinstein and others) are either in prison or on trial under Smith Act charges, the criminals passing as "patriots" are still running the ILA and the shipowners shower wealth upon them for their services.

REVEALED PART OF THE CRAFT

Last Monday the Crime Commission revealed the amounts paid off in graft to some of Joe Ryan's fraternity.

For the period of 1947 to 1951, the commission found that Joe Ryan (who gets \$25,000

a year for life) received the known total of \$9,850 in "gifts." But the top graft-taker was Michael Clemente, a delegate, \$21,232; James O'Connor, secretary, Local 791, \$16,049; John Moody, delegate, Local 306, \$8,465; Brooklyn organizer, Gus Scannavino, who was the last ILA official seen with Panto, \$6,520; Ed Florio, organizer, \$10,900; Joseph Moriarty, also a Brooklyn organizer, \$4,460; Patric Ferrone, secretary Local 1478, \$6,200.

So the list runs to a total of \$182,000 for 101 person, reading like a who's who in ILA officialdom.

While longshoremen on the east coast average about \$1,700 year with most unable to even get enough hours a year to qualify for the welfare fund on the West Coast the earnings run \$5,000 to \$200 a year, and the men aren't hired off a "slave market" and are protected by the best employer-paid pension plan in the country.

The struggle of America's longshoremen to liberate them-

(Continued on Page 4)

BRIDGPORT IUE LOCAL TELLS CONGRESS END FILIBUSTERS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 21.—In support of national CIO policy, the executive committee of Local 203, IUE-CIO, of the General Electric Co. has passed a resolution this week calling on Senators Prescott Bush and William Purtell to support the campaign to eliminate the filibuster in the 83rd Congress when it convenes Jan. 3.

The resolution points out that the filibuster has long been used by Congressmen to block civil rights legislation, and calls for support of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, of which the CIO is a part, in its call to amend Senate rules to stop debate by a majority vote.

The Leadership Conference is headed by the NAACP and comprises 54 organizations, including AFL, CIO, church, women's and civic organizations.

AFL Butcher Heads Urge Increased Struggle By Labor

"Organized labor may have to, from now on, make it the hard way," declared an editorial in the current issue of the Butcher Workman, publication of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The editorial, appearing under the names of Earl W. Jimerson, union president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, predicts that "during the next four years there will be no Senator Robert Wagner to appear on the scene sponsoring laws that will give to the workers benefits on a silver platter. There will be some who may attempt to weave for the workers a crown of thorns."

"The swivel chair is gone," the editorial states, in a pointed warning to all union officials. In the past several years, it notes, "a lot of the old spirit of organized labor diminished and to some extent was entirely lost. It was difficult for a local union having several thousand members to muster more than a 'corporal's guard' at the regular union meeting. This showed a woeful lack of interest."

"Some local and national union officials grew lazy. They were swivel chair and push button artists. Instead of having local union meetings twice monthly as in the old days, they were content to have quarterly, semi-annual and even annual meetings. They did not have to do much planning and, certainly, no sacrificing to organize or keep a union. The class struggle was almost entirely forgotten and the class-conscious member was the exception rather than the rule."

The editorial also contains a plea to employers not to seek the "destruction of organized labor" on the grounds that workers might otherwise turn to "Communism."

Sendoff Tomorrow

To Ingram Delegation

A reception to greet the "Clemency Train" group which visited frameup victims Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in Ossining yesterday (Sunday), and to send off a Christmas delegation to visit the framed Negro woman victim of Jim Crow, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, in Georgia, will be held tomorrow evening (Tuesday) at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway and 76 St., at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the New York State Civil Rights Congress.

William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and leader of the delegation to the Rosenbergs, will report back for the delegation. Betty Cannett, Manila Morris, the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Leon Straus, Carl Marzani, Karen Morley and Martha Schlammé will participate in the program.

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

Big Crop—Prices Still High Consumers, Farmers Trapped by Wall Street

By ERIK BERT

The job that American farmers and farm workers did in producing a record crop last year was justifiably described yesterday as "astounding" by the Department of Agriculture. Output of livestock and livestock products hit new records. Corn, winter wheat,

soybeans, sugar cane, grapes were second largest on record; while cotton, hay, tobacco, sugar beets, pears, cherries, lemons, cranberries, and nuts went far above the average.

In all, total crop for the year was second only to that of 1948. This record was achieved despite lower crop acreage (smallest in the last 16 years with the exception of 1946 and 1950) and despite drought which plagued many parts of the country during the year.

But the results for consumers and the bulk of the farmers are not "astounding." Moody's Stock Survey, put out for Wall Street readers, says in its last issue that "retail food prices have remained near peak, ignoring a substantial drop in prices of agricultural staples."

Prices the consumer has to pay for food items are 15 percent higher than before the Korean war.

And, while prices the consumers pay for food remain at peak levels, overall prices received by farmers are down eight percent since November of last year.

But the farmer is also a consumer with less money to spend than he had last year. While overall prices received by him went down eight percent, the prices of what he pays went down only two percent.

That's what is faced by the "average" farmer, as he is described in statistical tables. For many farmers, the smallest and poorest farmers, those with the smallest amount of production, the situation is much worse. That was admitted last week, at a gathering in Chicago of 1,100 bankers called by the First National Bank of Chicago. From various parts of the midwest, the bankers reported that the small farmers are being pushed hard by falling prices for what they get.

To receive consumers and farmers, big business and farm product processing trusts are putting out propaganda that prices to consumers stay high while prices to farmers go down because "labor" is getting more. As every worker knows, even where workers get "more" these days they are barely able to keep up with the rising cost of living and taxes.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union punctures this propaganda. Production and maintenance workers in the packing industry, it points out, get only 6 cents of every dollar that the consumer pays for meat products. It's clear that the farmer is not being cheated by labor.

What is happening is that the big food corporations and retail chains are wallowing in near-record profits. The National City Bank reports that for the nine months through September, 1952, profits of 31 food product firms were only six percent less than the

To Picket Sears In Brooklyn

A picket line tonight (Monday) 6 to 8:30 p.m. before the Sears, Roebuck store at Bedford Ave. and Beverley Road, Brooklyn, will protest the company's discriminatory hiring policies, the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Labor Council announced yesterday.

"Our chapter has investigated Sears, Roebuck in our borough and found that out of 300 employees in this store, only seven are Negroes. Of these seven, five are porters, one is a saleswoman and one a matron."

all-time record-high for the same period in 1951. And for the third quarter this year—from July to September—their profits were 28 percent HIGHER than for the same three months the year before.

As for the future—Washington and Wall Street observers agree it's going to get worse.

Especially ominous, they say, is the outlook for exports. Exports for the year ending June 30, 1953, are expected to be 15 to 20 percent below those for the year before. Washington's NATO program is cutting the ground from under normal markets for American food products. NATO countries are being compelled to spend for arms instead of food.

As a result, even bigger "surpluses" are expected to back up in U. S. warehouses. Wheat stocks which totalled 254 million bushels as of last July 1, are expected to reach 550 million bushels by next June 30. The 2,700,000 bales of cotton on hand last Aug. 1, are expected to swell to 4,000,000 bales by next Aug. 1. The bigger the surpluses the less the farmer will get for his crop—even though the consumer will pay just as much.

CHEVY LOCALS' HEAD HITS 5-YEAR GM CONTRACT

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 18.—Tony O'Brien, president UAW Local Chevrolet 659, in his column in the union newspaper "Searchlight" says the five-year contracts are no longer mediums of security for the workers.

He asserts that since the contract in GM has had 17 supplemental changes since its inception, the staff of "there cannot be changes until 1955" cannot be allowed to hold back the workers in proposing and winning changes.

He points out that workers in coal, glass, steel and other major industries have improved their base rate of pay.

He points to the Dec. 1 penny wage cut as a sample of how auto workers' wages are going down because of the escalator clause while other workers' base rates go up.

He writes that the auto workers cannot permit their hard-won gains to be taken away from them at any time. Also, that since the war in Korea a 15 percent increase in taxes has been the lot of the worker or about 30 cents an hour of his pay goes for war taxes.

He repeats the demand of the Flint auto workers for a 20-cent an hour wage increase, \$200 a month pension instead of the present \$120 maximum, a voice in the setting of standards of production, the annual wage and an FEPC model clause of the UAW-CIO to be written into the GM contract.

The pension proposal of the Chevy workers is attracting widespread attention. It calls for the pension of \$200 a month to be paid for workers 55 years of age or who have 25 years of service, with coverage for widows and dependents.

Woodworkers To Demand 6-Hour Day

OLYMPIA, Wash. Dec. 21 (FP).—A determination to win the six-hour day in lumber camps and mills without a cut in pay marked the negotiation conference here of Dist. 23, International Woodworkers (CIO).

It was the first conference on economic demands since the big western Washington district was formed last summer by the merger of Dist. 2 and 3. Delegates adopted a four-point program to be taken to the northwest regional negotiating conference Jan. 10 in Portland, Ore.

The Portland meeting will complete the negotiating program to be served on all employers of IWA members in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and northern California.

Other proposed demands are control of the use of power saws to eliminate busheling (piecework) and to establish a \$25 daily wage; traveling time for loggers, with two paid 10-minute rest periods for millworkers; and placing of paid vacations on a seniority basis with one week for one year, two weeks for three years and three weeks for five or more years.

A continuing decrease in time worked was reported from all areas. Some western Washington logging camps operated only two months this year and are down until spring. Delegates held that the shorter workday is the only answer.

Printers Publish Own Paper in Illinois Strike

MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 21 (FP).—The day after they went on strike against four midwest dailies, AFL printers here were publishing their own competing paper.

The Quad Cities Printer appeared in 12-page tabloid form as management of the four struck papers prepared regular afternoon editions with the help of editorial and supervisory workers.

Front page of the International Typographical Union paper carried the printers' account of why they walked out. Inside pages were reproductions of pages which appeared in Labor's Daily, published by the ITU at Charleston, W. Va. The printers said their paper would accept advertising.

Affected by the strike are the Moline Dispatch, the Rock Island Argus, the Davenport Times and the Davenport Democrat.

The printers, whose contract expired Oct. 31, are demanding guarantees that only ITU members be allowed to process teletype tape through the linecasting machines.

WARD

Robeson Wins Stalin Peace Prize, Hailed as Leader of Negro People

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—Stalin Peace Prizes were awarded on Premier Joseph Stalin's 73rd birthday today to seven persons, including Paul Robeson, great American singer and people's leader, who was hailed as "the standard bearer of the oppressed Negro people." The

Defer Hearing On Roosevelt Ward Until Jan. 12

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The U. S. Supreme Court Friday postponed hearings to Jan. 12 on the case of Roosevelt Ward Jr., Negro youth leader, who was sentenced to three years in jail on a phony charge of allegedly failing to notify the draft board of a change in address. The charge was made even though Ward's local draft board in New Orleans stated they knew where to find Ward.



ROBESON

PHONY DOCK PICKETING IS HALTED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Dec. 21.—A 32-day tieup of the Seattle waterfront ended Saturday as King County Superior Judge James Hodson signed a temporary injunction banning picketing by the AFL Maritime Trades Dept.

The tieup was widely recognized on the waterfront as a phony. The AFL officials' objective was to compel dock foremen, who left the the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. and established an independent union, to return to the ILA or leave the industry.

Under Judge Hodson's court order, employers will call the ILA first, then the independent hiring

hall, in seeking longshore foremen. Men dispatched from either hall will be limited to those on a registered hiring list approved by the court.

About 90 percent of the registered foremen are members of the new Ship and Dock Foremen's Union of Washington. The court order in effect sustained their position that they should supply men after the handful left in ILA Local 88-114 have been dispatched.

While the injunction dealt a blow at the attempt of AFL brass to dictate what union foremen can belong to, the five-day hearing which preceded the injunction had plenty of anti-labor overtones.

Arraign 2 Ryan Union Leaders Today on Extortion Charge

Two officials of Joe Ryan's AFL Longshoremen's Union were arrested over the weekend on charges of extorting money from a stevedoring firm and were ordered to appear for arraignment in General Sessions Court today.

Named in an indictment returned by a special grand jury investigating crime and corruption on the docks were Michael Clemente, 44, secretary and delegate of International Longshoremen's Local 856, and Alexander Cosmos, 43, Ruthersford, N. J., a delegate of Local 856.

Clemente's name has cropped up in the State Crime Commission's investigation of waterfront corruption.

The two men were accused of extorting \$2,500 from the John McGrath Stevedoring Corp., between July 1, 1952, and Nov. 15, 1952. They also were charged with coercion and conspiracy. Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan said the McGrath Company signed

a five-year lease to occupy a Hudson River pier last July. The pier was owned by the United Fruit Co., which had been operating there without a longshoremen's union shape-up, or hiring boss, he said.

When the McGrath Company took over the pier, Cosmos told the company it would have to hire Local 856 hiring boss at \$100 a week, if it wanted to operate on the pier, Hogan said. Nothing was done, he said, so Clemente moved in and delivered an ultimatum to hire a shape-up boss or face a stoppage.

This threat was carried out, Hogan said. The following day, the company hired the local boss at \$100 a week, and the longshoremen went to work, he said.

The arrest of Clemente came after the crime commission had ended three weeks of hearings in which it recorded voluminous testimony by shipping officials, union officials, racketeers and other witnesses.

prizes, awarded by a special international committee in a ceremony that coincided with closing of the Vienna Peace Congress, went to Soviet journalist-author Ilya Ehrenburg and six others. Ehrenburg was the first Soviet citizen to receive one.

The prizes for "strengthening peace among nations" were established on Stalin's 70th birthday. They bring the winners awards of 100,000 rubles each (\$25,000 at the official exchange rate of four rubles to the dollar).

The other winners were:

James Endicott, a former Canadian United Church clergyman and chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress. (Endicott, upon his return from Peking last May, told interviewers Washington was waging germ warfare in China and Korea).

Eliza Branco, a textile worker and member of the Federation of Brazilian Women.

Saifuddin Kichlu, chairman of the Indian Council of Peace.

Johannes Becher, famed poet of the German Democratic Republic.

Yves Farge, a French newsmen and head of the French Peace Fighters Movement. (He represented the French press at the American Bikini atom bomb tests in 1946).

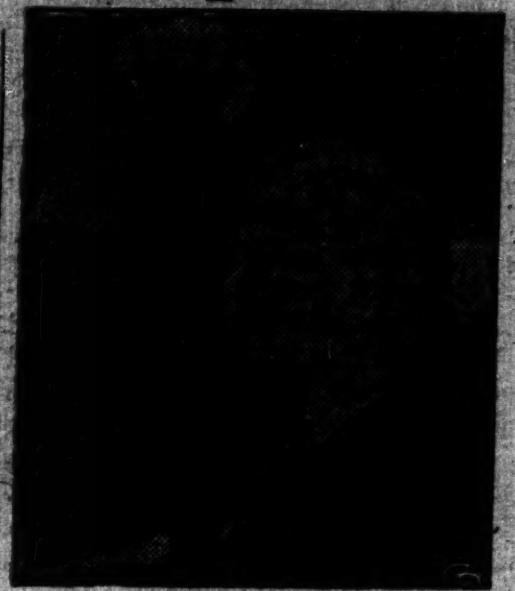
The report on the Vienna Peace Congress and the list of awards occupied two of the four pages today of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda and the government newspaper Izvestia.

Soviet Academician physicist D. V. Skobeltsyn announced the award and explained the individual citations as head of the award committee.

He said Ehrenburg was a "brilliant publicist and talented novelist and he facilitated the wide dissemination of the peace idea that inspired millions of peace-fighters all over the world."

"The enemies of peace repeatedly felt the stinging force of Ehrenburg's satire," Skobeltsyn said. "He unmasked the insignificance and internal hollowness of the American claimants to world mastery, the so-called bearers of western culture who under cover of such phrases as 'the defense of civilization' conceal the mercenary interests of the merchants of death."

Skobeltsyn hailed Robeson as "the standard bearer of the oppressed Negro people and all honest Americans struggling against imperialist reactionaries preparing a disastrous war for the Americans. . . the American reactionaries will fail to silence the mighty voice of Robeson, which is the voice of a whole people grimly warning the warmongers. . . all honest Americans will hail the Stalin prize for Robeson as showing them that an



ENDICOTT

internal progressive society recognized their efforts."

Endicott was cited for his "leadership of the Canadian peace partisans and condemnation of the American use of germ warfare in China."

Kichlu was lauded as an "old participant leader of the Indian movement for national liberation who was many times persecuted by the colonizers. . ."

Eliza Branco was the second Brazilian and third Latin-American to receive one of the prizes. Skobeltsyn said her career culminated in an incident at Sao Paulo when she told parading soldiers and declared, "our men won't fight in Korea! Our sons refuse to go to Korea! We do not want a new army of orphans, ruined homes and mothers in tears."

Texas CIO Asks End to Jim Crow in Schools

CALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 21 (FP).—A demand for "the immediate elimination of all forms of segregation in the public schools of Texas" was unanimously approved at the 16th annual convention here of the Texas CIO Council.

The council acted shortly after the National Association for Advancement of Colored People attorneys argued against jimcrow education before the U. S. Supreme Court. The 600 delegates applauded an address by NAACP representative Herbert Hill in which he declared "the continued existence of racial segregation and discrimination has become the major political and social question in our national life."

Negroes are being frozen out of the rapidly expanding industry of the south, Hill said.

The convention also voted to cooperate with the NAACP in Texas "until all citizens are assured equal justice under law."

120 Visit Hotel Statler to Hit Job Bias

Harold Ward, Chicago Negro labor leader, led a delegation of 120 Negro and white members of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council in a dramatic protest against jimcrow hiring at the Hotel Statler on Saturday evening.

Ward, who is financial secretary of the Farm Equipment Union, Local 108, United Electrical Union, was recently acquitted on a frame-up murder charge engineered by the International Harvester Corp.

The delegation proceeded directly from a NLC meeting which singled out the Hotel Statler, Seventh Ave. and 33 St. for concentration in the council's nationwide assault on jimcrow in the hotel industry.

Attempts by Ewart Guinier, NNLC regional vice-president, and John L. Moore, Brooklyn executive secretary, to see Thomas Try, Statler manager, were rejected. A Statler assistant manager claimed he was unable to discuss the matter or even to arrange an appointment with Try.

While the delegation leaders were seeking an interview, some of the delegates distributed leaflets while the rest visited the hotel's restaurants and bars to see for themselves the extent of the jimcrow. The lily-white pattern was complete, even to a lily-white band in the hotel's Cafe Rouge.

Guinier declared that a letter and telegram requesting an inter-

view with the Statler manager had been ignored completely. He served notice that if the management continued to ignore the council, "new ways will be found" to bring the demand for an end to Statler jimcrow to the attention of the hotel and its patrons.

During the council meeting, which was held at the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and Seventh Ave., five ministers joined the Council and indicated their enthusiasm for its program. They were: Rev. W. E. Gardner, First Baptist Church, Corona, L. I.; Rev. R. L. Ryan, Community Baptist Church, Bay-side, L. I.; Rev. George Henton, First Congregational Church, Corona; Rev. Jerry Baker, 111-17

Northern Boulevard, Corona, and Rev. Thomas E. McCrae, 825 E. 144th St., Bronx.

Speakers included Victoria Garvin, NNLC vice-president; Ernest Thompson, director of organization; Joseph Banks, chairman of the Brooklyn Chapter; Mrs. June Ward, Guinier and Moore.

The Council called for one thousand communications each week to be sent to Thomas Try, Hotel Statler, Seventh Ave. and 33 St., New York, and E. Leslie Seston, chairman of the Hotel Association, New York City, 141 W. 51 St., New York, demanding that Negro and Puerto Rican workers be employed in all positions in all New York's hotels.

'Worker' Readers Demonstrate Their Devotion to Freedom of the Press

Contributions have been coming into the Daily Worker \$50,000 fund campaign too fast for daily acknowledgements. Here are some past contributions which have not yet been mentioned. More acknowledgements are still to come.

"In the interests of maintaining press freedom and in gratitude for Mr. Pittman's excellent report, the 100 people present dug deep and came up with \$313.77 which is already paying the printer's bill," says a note from Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

A salesman, in town for a day last week, saw our plea on Dec. 5, and came up with \$10. He said the plea "so terrified me that though I can't afford it I must kick in." He saw only the press out of town in recent weeks and could make nothing of the recent debate on ceasefire in the UN. "When I read Vishinsky's proposal in the Daily Worker, it all got cleared up," he said.

One of our staunch maritime workers, who has collected goodly sums, came in with \$25 again late last week. And there was the fourth \$20 instalment from one of the "Hungarian Brothers" who, though out of work, has been digging in regularly. This \$20 is in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "who courageously upheld the principle of honor and justice by refusing to become an informer."

A group of the People's Theatre gave \$50 in honor of Dave Platt, and Brooklyn friends and neighbors of staff writer Bernard Burton collected \$77. These are but a few of the many contributions that have been brought to the office of the Daily Worker in the past several days. It will take a while to acknowledge the rest.

A "peace fighter" writer: "Sorry I can't give any more than \$5 to this important fund appeal but I'm getting married next week and can't afford more at this time. I will certainly keep you in mind, and as soon as possible will send in another contribution as the Worker must continue its fight for peace and democracy."

"First instalment! Your December 5th front page really hit home," writes a New Yorker in sending \$10.

That steady group of supporters in Minnesota and the Dakotas came up with \$66. Their contributions, which come in regularly every week and sometimes twice a week, now amount to nearly \$650.

"Many of the readers in this area have responded generously," writes that fine poet and novelist, Meridel LeSueur, who heads the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee. "One old-age pensioner sends five and says 'Thanks for a really great paper.' A 75-year old farmer sends ten. One reader gets \$5 contributions from each of two neighbors and sends his \$5 along with them. But we have heard from too few, and we're certain more will respond to your appeals and the appeals we here have made to them."

Fur workers, who collected \$545 a day after our emergency plea a week ago last Friday, came through with another \$163. Forty-five yesterday, and are planning to raise more. Of this, \$5 was contributed by the son of a fur worker in memory of his grandmother, who was a devoted supporter of our paper.

A group of electrical workers in Brooklyn sent \$50 and pledged another \$50 within a few days. Another group of electrical workers came through with \$75. Bakers, pocketbook makers, sign painters and printers were among the contributors.

YORKVILLE CP SENDS IN \$145

The Yorkville region of the Communist Party, consisting of three sections, came up with \$145.50 in response to the plea of the state organization for \$50 minimum per section. They haven't much more to go for the minimum. Money from that area had previously been raised by the Local Freedom of the Press Committee.

A Communist Party club in the Kings Highway area raised \$22; the Corona section in Queens came in with \$30; the East Side with \$55; Manhattan Beach with \$70 and again with \$49; the Northeast region of the Bronx with \$30.

From the staff of the youth magazine, New Challenge, came \$40, and a message: "From the small staff of New Challenge, independent youth newspaper, comes another \$40 to total \$60 thus far. We've got our own money problems but we cannot imagine going a single day without the only daily newspaper which stands for peace and youth needs."

There have been other youth group contributions these past few days. The Brighton Labor Youth League has come through with \$47.25; the Corona LYL, \$25; Bronx LYL, west, \$10, credit of Dave Platt; a group of Allerton LYLers in the Bronx, \$10.

REMEMBER NEMROFF

In memory of Harry Nemroff, a devoted circulator of the Daily Worker who used to sell at least seven papers a day, his friends raised \$64 for the paper. Nemroff, over 60 years old, died recently.

Bronxites raised \$200 in memory of another staunch backer of the paper, Fannie Unterman.

A group of professionals collected \$167 among themselves because of their belief in press freedom, though several of them are not in full agreement with the paper's policies.

Several Queens groups have come in with money these past few days. One group of "Queens friends" had \$108; another \$60; friends from 90th St., Queens, who had previously collected \$73, came up with another \$10. Astoria readers collected \$15.80 in memory of Bob Minor. The answer to the D. W.'s crisis is simple, they said. Visit and explain the desperate situation to all we ever knew to have been involved in the progressive fight.

"Here's five times five to stay alive," says a group of five readers in the Highway section of Brooklyn as they come along with \$25. And a Russian group of supporters comes along with \$92, to be credited to John Pittman.

From the "same Crompond group of readers" who have contributed before comes \$50 and the mandate of "Keep Going."

A "devoted friend" of Brooklyn adds \$3 to the \$5 sent last week. "I know we will keep our press alive," the message says. "There are many who have a burning desire to preserve and extend our workingclass press and they will come through in this campaign—if they are aware of the real issues."

"Hit us again if you need more," says a brief note from a contributor of \$5. A Flushing reader sends \$8 and writes her husband sent \$10 earlier. "My husband and I will see to it that many of our friends also send in contributions," she writes. "It is imperative the DW be kept going."

A New Yorker sends \$5 "in addition to the many others I have made—to keep the paper going." A "faithful reader" who has already contributed, is moved by the appeal of last Friday to contribute again to "help prevent the catastrophe of losing our courageous and indispensable paper."

Another \$10 contributor "will try to make it more next payday." We've got to keep going, the note declares.

Another repeated contributor sends \$10 because he was "deeply impressed by our appeal." "We cannot picture ourselves without the paper," he writes. He hopes many readers will make the same contribution to keep "our dear paper alive."

Garment Workers Bring in Funds

New York workers have also been coming through these past several days. Almost daily, the untiring leaders of the garment workers Freedom of the Press Committee have been trudging up to the office, depositing varying sums of money. They turned in close to \$1300 thus far, and are still going strong. Within the last two days more than \$100 has been contributed by individual garment workers in memory of Isadore Weissburg, rank and file leader who died a few weeks ago. Members of Cloakmakers Local 9, collected \$52.

briefly told

Grounded Planes

MIAMI.—Eastern Air Lines backed down from its no-bargaining position and finally agreed to submit its dispute with the AFL Flight Engineers to mediation. The union then called off its five-day strike which had grounded all Constellations and Super Constellations in nine cities. Chief Demand: a raise to bring pay in line with pilots.

Assassination

The AFL sent \$500 to the family of Farhad Hached, assassinated Tunisian labor leader. The sum represents the estimated annual average wage of a Tunisian skilled worker.

Wage-Hour Status

Employers are expected to step up violations of wage-hour laws as the result of an "economy" move by Congress. Personnel of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department will no longer be able to make on-the-spot investigations of complaints. All queries on enforcement must now be directed to already log-jammed regional offices of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Sweetheart Agreement

The AFL Machinists blasted a phony "sweetheart agreement" which the Hyster Co., Danville, Ill., signed with a so-called Independent Lift Truck Builders Union. Purpose was to block the IAM's organizing drive. The "agreement" gives the company sole control over work rules, apprenticeship programs, time studies and speedup. Seniority can apply only "if fitness and ability are equal." The grievance committee can meet only once a month.

Prevailing Rate

Building Trades Unions in Illinois are girding for a fight against an attempt to wipe out the state's Prevailing Wage Act. A Taxpayers Federation has brought suit to declare the law unconstitutional. The Act provides that wages on government construction must meet rates paid building trades workers directly employed by government agencies and covered by union contract. Unions see the court move as an attempt to bring back scab labor and wages in construction.

Maryland-Washington Triple Goal

"I am sorry and disappointed that the \$50,000 drive for the greatest little newspaper in the country is meeting with hard-sledding," Spartacus writes, "disappointed because so many who have been helped so much were unable to do more, and sorry because I can't do more myself. . . . I have repaid the Daily Worker very poorly for the mental food I have drawn from this great little publication."

Funds continued to come from Maryland and Washington, D.C., whose readers had originally agreed to go after \$500 and now have well over \$1,500; from Wisconsin, which has raised almost \$100 above the goal of \$500; from Massachusetts and its small New England neighbors, which have turned in more than the \$1,500 originally suggested, and from Montana, which has turned in over \$75, after agreeing to raise \$50.

They will continue to keep rolling from these areas until the goal of \$50,000 is reached.

Some states, like Tennessee and West Virginia, whose readers were given no goals, are also coming through nobly.

We're way behind in acknowledging contributions, but will seek to catch up.

Why the Dock Racketeers Murdered Panto

(Continued from Page 2)
selves from the yoke of shipowner-supported racketeers and goons began in earnest nearly a generation back and reached its first great victory with the West Coast maritime and San Francisco General Strike of 1934.

The longshoremen, under Harry Bridges' leadership electrified the country by winning, in 1934, the six-hour, 30-hour week and the rotary hiring hall. But even more important the West Coast longshoremen drove Joe Ryan and his goons and agents out, and took things in their own hands. That insured them a democratic union and the means of keeping racketeers out of the industry. Since then things were generally clean along San Francisco's teeming Embarcadero.

The West Coast victory was a tremendous spur for the East Coast's longshoremen. A Rank and File movement for a clean waterfront and a rotary hiring hall began to develop rapidly, and "King" Joe became very fearful of his throne. The movement had to be underground because it meant a man's life to openly oppose Ryan's goons. The rank and filers published a little paper called "The Shap-up," that sounded the slogans the dockers wanted to hear.

It was then, too, that Ryan's goons stepped up their campaign "Communism." They styled themselves as the great defenders of the waterfront against "Communism." The shipowners gave them full support—and graft. The papers were always at their side. Ryan's

reign meant a big difference in profits and in the pay envelopes of the dockers. The politicians and district attorneys worked hand-in-hand with Ryan.

The rank-and-file movement reached its high point in the 1938-39 period when especially the Italian-Americans in the locals on the Brooklyn waterfront began to move for clean unionism. The newspapers would have the world think that the thousands of Italian longshoremen are criminals because the men exposed as criminals and their "leaders" have names like Anastasia, Camarda, Clementi, Erato, Florio, De Brizzo and the like.

The union-busters would picture every Italian as a member of the "Mafia." But these characters have held control of the Italian-American locals only by

terror and killings. It was Peter Panto who courageously stepped forward in 1938 to express the real sentiments of the thousands of Italian-American longshoremen.

WOULD HAVE SAVED SUFFERING

Had Panto been able to carry the struggle to victory, the country would have been spared the years of dirt, filth and murder on New York's waterfront and the horror story that is today being read throughout the world to America's shame. Unionism would have been spared this worst smear it has ever suffered in the eyes of many people who get the mistaken idea that such is all unionism. The longshoremen along the east coast would by now be "regular" people, with better incomes, homes and more security—and not be vic-

tims of job-sellers and kick-backers.

Now that the world know the truth, and Pete Panto is appreciated as the hero he was, the rank and file movement can be expected together new strength for the job of cleaning up the waterfront.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054.
Founded as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)
Per Annum, 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$5.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00
The Worker 1.00 2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$5.50 \$15.00
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 12.50
The Worker 1.50 2.50

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7864
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

THE CONTAMINATED JURY

(Continued from Page 1)

der of Panto has uncovered a ghoulish swamp—where gangsters and politicians and police officials and city prosecutors crawl about, feeding on the miseries of the longshoremen, serving the shipping bosses by strangling honest trade unionism.

Who, now, is so naive as to believe that our present crop of politicians, or police officials, or prosecutors, or shipping bosses have become purified in the spotlight of publicity?

Is it not strange that neither Kings District Attorney Miles MacDonald, nor New York District Attorney Frank Hogan, nor the New Jersey officials have seen fit to do anything about Anastasia since he was revealed as the murderer of Panto?

Labor and all the people of New York should demand that a remorseless prosecution of Anastasia and his protectors be initiated at once.

The minimum guarantee that the killer of Peter Panto, left-wing longshore leader, will no longer go loose among decent men is that Albert Anastasia be indicted and brought to trial at once. The responsibility for this action lies, in the first instance, in the hands of Miles MacDonald, Kings county district attorney.

The guarantee that the protectors of Anastasia will not go unpunished lies in the prosecution of Heffernan, O'Dwyer, the police officials, and the entire Camarda gang. The responsibility for this action lies in the hands of Miles MacDonald, Kings county district attorney.

For a full decade the murder of Peter Panto has permitted ship owners and gangsters to shackle trade unionism on the docks. It is clearly in the interest of the entire labor movement of our city, regardless of political persuasion, to unite in this crusade to bring to trial killer Anastasia.

MISTRIAL AT FOLEY SQUARE

FOR YEARS, the authorities kept the lid down tight on the facts about the killers of Peter Panto. Are they doing the same now in the thought-control trial now approaching its climax at Foley Square, New York City?

This sharp question must occur to every citizen in face of the startling facts about the jury.

HERE they are—

One of the jurors, Mrs. Sybil Kane, was scouted of having told friends at a card party that she believed the defendants guilty after the trial had started. Judge Dimock refused to take the word of Mrs. Julia Van Dernoot, her accuser. He said he preferred Mrs. Kane's account as more trustworthy. But then Mrs. Kane phoned the defense and offered to tell the full truth about nearly the whole jury which she said had done the same things she had done! At the same time, the government prosecutor and the judge began to put the heat on Mrs. Van Dernoot, the citizen who had done her duty in bringing this scandalous violation of all legal procedure to the notice of the court. They questioned her on the politics of her children, etc.

But, on Friday, Judge Dimock found himself face to face with the demand of the defense that he listen to Mrs. Kane's personal story from her own lips—she was waiting in the witness room. She wanted to name the names of most of the other jurors who had already condemned the defendants and had said so in her presence.

And Judge Dimock flatly refused. He listened to her when she denied the charges of contamination. But he would not now believe her when she was ready to tell the truth. Rarely has the nature of these thought-control trials been so flagrantly exposed. In any other case, of a pickpocket, thief, or surely in the case of a tax-thief or racketeer, a mistrial would have long since been granted in the face of such obvious jury contamination.

BUT IN THESE Smith Act trials legality goes out of the window. Racketeers like Edward Florio of New Jersey are granted a change of venue because of a "press hostility." But Communists, who are defamed every day in the press, are entrusted to screened juries, in which labor and the Negro people are hardly represented. Even when the juror admits prejudice and contamination, the court refuses to hear her. Is this the justice which Americans are guaranteed in the Constitution? When Communists are denied constitutional rights, the system of justice becomes corrupt from top to bottom. If ever a mistrial should be granted it is in this case. The verdict is built into the FBI indictments. Only an aroused and patriotic people can secure justice by their indignation at such goings-on.

Chou En-Lai's Bid to UN for An Immediate Cease-Fire

(We present part of the text of the message sent to the United Nations by Chou En-Lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Republic of China, calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.)

I am hereby authorized to make the following reply on behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

[1]

The General Assembly of the United Nations, after illegally adopting in February, 1951, the shameful and calumnious resolution slandering China as an aggressor, has now, in the absence of the representatives of the People's Republic of China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic, discussed the Korean question and adopted a resolution supporting the United States Government's position of forcibly retaining in captivity prisoners of war in contravention of international conventions, and facilitating its continuation and expansion of the war raging in Korea. Such an action is clearly illegal and void and is firmly opposed by the Chinese people.

[2]

This illegal resolution adopted by the General Assembly is based on the Indian draft resolution, having as its basic content the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war [and] does not correspond to the description in your cable that it deals with the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war "under the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of the prisoners of war of Aug. 12, 1949, under the well-established principles and practice of international law and under the relevant provisions of the draft armistice agreement."

Quite to the contrary, it is entirely based on the so-called principles of "voluntary repatriation," all of which are in essence the "principle" of forcibly retaining in captivity prisoners of war, a principle which the United States side has unjustifiably maintained ever since Oct. 11, 1951, when the Korean armistice negotiations entered into discussion on the prisoner-of-war item on the agenda and which is universally recognized as violating the Geneva Convention and international law.

INDIA PLAN SAME AS ACHESON'S

No matter how it claims to be in conformity with the Geneva convention and international law, this illegal resolution, stripped of its disguise, is actually nothing but a revamped version of the "twenty-one nation proposal" submitted by Mr. Acheson of the U. S. to the First Committee of the General Assembly on Oct. 24, 1952.

On this score, official spokesmen of the U. S., Britain and other countries have not only repeatedly and openly admitted but also expressed approval of the fact that this illegal resolution "staunchly and firmly establishes the principle of voluntary repatriation."

All countries, in and outside the U. S., whether they are for or against the Indian draft resolution, consider that this draft resolution supports the "principle of no forcible repatriation" maintained by the U. S. Government. Even Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian delegate to the United Nations who tabled the illegal resolution, himself makes no attempt to hide this.

And even you, Mr. Pearson, did you not in your report of Dec. 8 to the Canadian House of Commons on the progress of the General Assembly also frankly admit "the principle of no forcible repatriation" maintained by the U. S. still served as the sole basis of ne-

gotiations for the United Nations in the Korean armistice negotiations? . . .

The fact is that, with regard to this remaining issue, both parties to the Korean armistice negotiations have, in accordance with the principle of the total repatriation of prisoners of war as accepted in international practice and the Geneva convention, established concrete and scrupulously detailed measures and procedures in Article 3 of the agreed draft armistice agreement. Article 3 consists not only [of] what you refer to in your cable as terms acceptable to both sides for bringing the Korean war to an end, but also the terms already accepted by both sides for bringing the Korean war to an end.

If the U. S. had adhered to the draft armistice agreement instead of deliberately inventing the so-called principle of "voluntary repatriation" as an excuse to obstruct an armistice in Korea, then this "sole remaining issue" which has not been settled would long ago have been satisfactorily settled and the Korean war, which is a matter of common concern to the people of the whole world, would long ago have been brought to an end.

WHO IS VIOLATING GENEVA PACT?

The people of the world know that is the U. S. Government which has, by maintaining the so-called principle of "voluntary repatriation" or "no forcible repatriation"—in essence the "principle" of forcibly retaining in cap-



PEARSON

tivity prisoners of war, violated the terms of the Geneva convention and the provisions of the draft armistice agreement and broken off the Korean armistice negotiations, hence made it impossible over a long period of time to settle the question of prisoner-of-war repatriation. These criminal violations of the U. S. are even supported by the General Assembly.

This is a situation which the Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always firmly adhered to and upheld the basic principle of the total repatriation of prisoners of war after an armistice is effected, as established in the Geneva Convention, and will continue to do so.

[3]

The resolution which you forwarded bases itself not only on the so-called principle of "voluntary repatriation" or "no forcible



CHOU EN-LAI

repatriation," but also on the hypothesis that there are actually some among the Korean and Chinese captured personnel who "refuse to return home" to rejoin their families and lead a peaceful life. This does not accord in the slightest with human nature; still less does it square with facts.

The facts are that the United States has long since flagrantly cast aside the provisions of Article 17 and other articles of the Geneva Convention regarding the humane treatment of prisoners of [war] and has in the prisoner-of-war camps under its control placed large numbers of United States, Syngman Rhee and Chinese Chiang Kai-shek special agents in responsible posts and has even planted Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek special agents posing as Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, to coerce prisoners of war to make declarations "refusing repatriation" and of "unwillingness to return home," by frequent recourse to so-called "persuasion," "screening," "rescreening" and "interrogation" of the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war—measures effected by such utterly savage and inhuman methods as torture, massacre and mass starvation.

POWS TORTURED, TATTOOED

Prisoners of war who refused to submit were viciously beaten up by these special agents and, while these prisoners of war lay unconscious as a result of their serious injuries, these special agents took advantage of this either to tattoo these prisoners of war with humiliating marks of treason against their motherland contrary to their will, or to dip the fingers of the prisoners of war in blood from their wounds, to forcibly affix their fingerprints to "screening" petitions allegedly expressing "unwillingness to return home."

These special agents even stained their own fingers with blood from the wounds of prisoners of war who had been cruelly beaten unconscious to forge fingerprints.

All of this has, over the past year and more, been conclusively and in every detail corroborated by United States and British news agency dispatches; the press of India, Canada, Britain and other participants in the war on the United States side; the admissions of former commandants of the United States prisoners of war camps, Brigadier Generals Colson and Dodd; the accounts of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war who were fortunate enough to have escaped from the death camps; the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and even by the recent statement to the press made by United States Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett on Dec. 2.

(Continued tomorrow)

Negro Councilman Bares Huge Playground Racket

PHILADELPHIA.—An 18 million dollar playground racket, that has deprived Philadelphia child of desperately needed recreational facilities, is being exposed here by a city council committee under the chairmanship of Raymond Pace Alexander, the only Negro member of the council.

Alexander, a Democrat, charged the previous Republican administration with "carelessness, indifference, and disregard of duty," in the playground program. His charges that fraud and collusion has robbed youngsters of swimming pools and playgrounds have been supported by witnesses, such as Edmund N. Bacon, executive director of the City Planning Commission.

Recommendations at the Palumbo Recreation Center included landscaping, a wading pool, a children's area, soft-ball diamond, a series of benches, and a section

for older groups. But council committee members found no wading pool, no children's area, no benches.

Alexander termed the Palumbo center "a monstrosity."

Uncovered was a \$25,000 fee to an architect for advance copies of playground plans. The same architect, John B. Kane, was paid \$150,000 for designing five centers.

PHONE MONOPOLY HEAD ASKS CUT IN KINDERGARTEN FUNDS

HARRISBURG.—After months of investigation the State Government Survey Committee of which Francis J. Chesterman, of Philadelphia is chairman, has recommended to Gov. Fine that the \$286 million state subsidy to schools be cut by \$7,500,000.

Chesterman, head of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, which just received a \$21,000,000 "grant" in increased telephone rates from the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, not only

wants to cut down subsidies of Pennsylvania State College and other schools, he is concentrating on the kindergartens. Chesterman proposes chiseling four millions from kindergarten grants alone.

Chesterman's attacks on Pennsylvania children ran into immediate opposition from educational groups and a number of state legislators. State Senator A. H. Lettler (R. Clearfield) called the Chesterman proposals "ridiculous."

Win Speech Fight For Mrs. Robeson

WILMINGTON, Del. — A victory for free speech was chalked up in Arden when 100 persons braved threats of retaliation to hear Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, distinguished authority on Africa and wife of the well-known singer Paul Robeson. Arden is a small community near Wilmington, headquarters of the duPont dynasty and its vast industrial and banking empire. Mrs. Robeson spoke under the sponsorship of the Arden Scholars Guild, a 46-year-old organization which pre-

sents a weekly forum with distinguished speakers.

The attack and threats began almost immediately after Mrs. Robeson's appearance was announced. Arrayed on one side were Wilmington's two daily papers, both owned by a duPont holding company, a local columnist, the "Americanism chairman" of the so-called National Sojourners, the department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a local radio commentator.

Defending Mrs. Robeson's right to speak was a small group of Arden and Wilmington residents headed by Donald Stephens, chairman of the Arden Scholars Guild.

Protesting the attacks, Stephens said they were nothing more than "inciting to riot," and declared "we aren't going to be scared off."

Tension mounted in the final days before Mrs. Robeson's scheduled talk. The newspapers and radio hammered away at the meeting and rumors flew about a proposed "march on Arden" by Wilmington veterans groups. To counter this, local defenders of free speech quietly visited and phoned their friends to insure a large turnout.

On the night of the forum, Mrs. Robeson was greeted by one of the largest audiences ever to assemble at an Arden Forum.

Ossining

(Continued from Page 1) ings as the government of the U. S. in the past seven years.

At the conclusion of a one-hour meeting, the delegation fled the rain to wait beneath the trestle for the return of Patterson, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Mitchell, Karen Morley, Elaine Ross and Crossman, who bore with them to the prison wall a tremendous bouquet of flowers.

Written in gold across the ribbon were the words:

"To Ethel and Julius Rosenberg From the People."

The group carried with it also many smaller bouquets and messages and greetings to the Rosenbergs from individual passengers on the "Clemency Train."

"Your fight and courage is the fight for all of us," and especially our kids, one rider on the "Clemency Train" had written to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. "We will not stop trying until you are with us again."

"We salute your courage and great hearts," another had written. "We are with you."

Before the eyes of the 20 prison guards massed on the Sing Sing wall, the six laid down the holiday offerings to the Rosenbergs.

To the waiting throng near the railroad station, Patterson later reported: "Although we could not see the Rosenbergs, I pledge on your behalf before these prison walls that we will continue our fight for the lives of the Rosenbergs, for peace and democracy."

"This demonstration will lift the morale of progressive America," he said.

From a thousand throats then, there came the cry: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!" Ten times it echoed through the streets of Ossining.

Seattle Yule Crowds Hail Cease-Fire Float

SEATTLE, Dec. 21.—Yule shopping crowds and housing project residents totaling tens of thousands of people warmly greeted a dramatic peace float which moved through Seattle streets last Saturday and Sunday.

Seattle police attempted to prevent the Committee for Init. 18 which sponsored the float from carrying through with their tour of the South Seattle housing projects Sunday.

But when the sponsors insisted they were going ahead with the demonstration, police patrol cars accompanied the float and several carloads of peace partisans throughout their three hour tour.

The peace float included a four-foot pale blue globe, with the continents outlined in brown, mounted on a truck-bed banked with evergreens. Atop the globe was a two-foot dove of peace.

Alongside the truck in red and green Old English script were the slogans: "Bring Our Buddies Home for Christmas—Stop the Korean War Now—(Signed) Three Korean Veterans."

Other cars in the motorcade carried banners reading "We Can Make Peace, We Must Make Peace—Stop the Korean War Now." Another said: "You Can Help Bring the Boys Home—Write Eisenhower Today."

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Crisis Laid to Anti-Soviet Policy By Oregon University Prof's Book

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, 1781-1947. By William Appleman Williams. Rinehart. 367 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN
But the emperor is naked. That is what William Appleman Williams is demonstrating to the American people in his sane and impressive study of "American-Russian Relations, 1781-1947." The "emperor," of course, is the pro-war foreign policy of the U. S., to whom the vast majority of scholars and writers bow in slavish homage.



Writing not as a champion of socialism, although as one who faces facts with both courage and honesty, Professor Williams of the University of Oregon strips all semblance of authority from the major argument used to justify Washington policy—that it is the Soviet Union which is aggressive, that it is the Soviet Union which is bent on subverting the government and institutions of the U. S. Or, rather, he stands the Big Lie right side up, demonstrating that its reverse is true—that it is the ruling capitalists and government circles of the U. S. which began, from the birth of the Soviet Union, to plot and work for its destruction.

"All possible means will have to be employed somehow or other to come to an understanding with the U. S." The words were those of Izvestia, the Soviet newspaper, back in 1929. And, Prof. Williams points out, they continued to reflect Soviet policy until the outbreak of World War II. "From its very inception," he writes, "the focus of the policy of co-existence was the United States."

But, contrasting with "Moscow's steady determination to effect collaboration with Washington" has been the latter's implacable hostility to the very life of the first socialist state itself.

To some readers, perhaps, much of the history Prof. Williams presents is a familiar one—the armed intervention on Russian soil to crush the infant Soviet state and the unrelenting efforts thereafter to destroy it. But it is not familiar to the great majority of Americans, and we are living in a period in which McCarranism and McCarthyism clearly intend to prevent it from challenging the official propaganda of the "Soviet menace."

What we Americans are seeing today is a vast attempt to rewrite the history of the past generation, as part of a program to justify Wall Street aggression abroad and the drive toward fascism at home.

That is why even the long-delayed recognition of the Soviet Union by the Roosevelt administration and this country's subsequent alliance with Russia against German and Japanese fascist aggression are now being described to the American people as the fruit of a Roosevelt-Stalin "conspiracy."

But the true facts cannot be totally destroyed. What are the facts? Prof. Williams retraces many of them in this scholarly, documented and significant work.

He describes the first efforts to crush the Soviet Union at birth, reveals that Herbert Hoover "relief mission" to Russia was intended primarily (in Hoover's own words) to permit American financial interests to "undertake the leadership in the reconstruction of Russia when the proper amount arrives."

It is the role of these financial interests, working primarily through the permanent officials of the State Department, in seeking to prevent the continued existence of Soviet power, which Prof. Williams explores most thoroughly.

But he is interested not only in the irrefutable evidence of this anti-Soviet policy. He is concerned with the fact that this anti-Soviet policy, from the first, has been

harmful to the interests of the American people.

"The course of American-Russian relations from 1920 to 1933 was not to be without irony," he writes. "For the inability of President Herbert Hoover—who thought the Soviet economic system was 'utter foolishness'—to meet either the economic problems of the depression of 1929 or the Manchurian crisis of 1931 played a vital role in the ultimate recognition of Moscow. A closer tie with the Soviet Union was sought for two reasons: to help save American capitalism, and as a result of Washington's final awareness that Japan could not be stopped in Asia without Moscow's assistance."

Yet, as history has shown, there was no such "final awareness." As Prof. Williams later indicates, neither the ruling circles of the U. S. or of Britain and France accepted the Soviet Union's repeated bids for united action against German and Japanese fascist aggression, a failure which cost humanity a bloody World War II.

During those years when American companies carried out normal trade with the Soviet Union, as Prof. Williams points out, not only were Russian purchases of American machinery large, but Soviet authorities went out of their way to express gratitude for the assistance in the industrialization of their country. Where has the hostility of the dominant financial interests and their representatives in government to Soviet existence and growth led us.

Prof. Williams believes that for capitalist America the socialist society is a challenge. He asserts that

twice in major crises, that challenge has not been met. It was not met when, in the midst of the Great Depression, this country halted long before the desired goal of a secure and better life for the masses. It was not met when the Soviet soil call for a united front against fascist aggression was ignored until past the 11th hour.

Can this challenge—and Prof. Williams makes it clear that the "challenge" of the Soviet Union has never been the armed export of revolution—be met by the present foreign policy of the U. S.?

He believes that from the first, the epochal nature of the Soviet revolution, the staying power of the USSR and its emergence as a world power have been underestimated. Even as late as 1943, he suggests, Roosevelt himself had visions of a Washington-London partnership to rule the world with the Soviet Union relegated to the rear.

Having failed of its avowed purpose during 35 years, can the relentless effort to destroy the Soviet Union succeed now? Can it impose by threat or force the abolition of the Soviet's socialist society?

Prof. Williams caustically destroys the arguments presented, whether in the "containment" thesis of George Kennan or in other versions, that it can.

"Freedom is not nurtured by states preparing for war," he concludes. "Rather does it find more opportunity to flower in the atmosphere of mutual accommodation achieved and sustained through negotiated settlements."

But it is not only, or even primarily, the freedom of the Soviet peoples to choose their own way of life which is threatened by the anti-Soviet policy leading us to war.

It is the democratic rights of the American people which are being destroyed.

The masses of the American people are against a new war, in Russia, in China no less than in Korea.

Many more Americans will be able to struggle effectively against a new war by making known the facts contained in Prof. Williams' book—the facts which destroy the Big Lie of "Soviet aggression."

Christmas Hootenanny

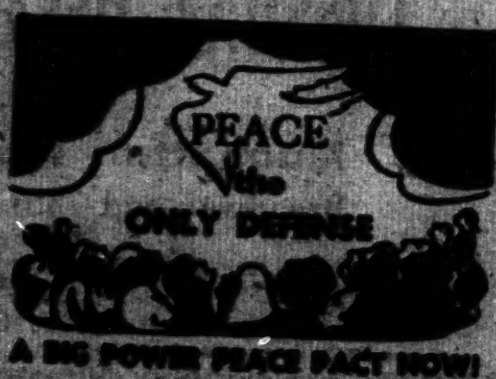
"Peace On Earth" will be the theme of People's Artists annual Christmas Eve Hootenanny and Dance, Wednesday, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Christmas carols, songs of Chanukah, and songs of "good cheer" will highlight the songfest—with the audience doing its share of the singing. Featured on the program are Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, the Jewish Young Folk-Singers, Allegro Kane, Al Moss, Bill Robinson, Betty Sanders, Martha Schlamme, and Jerry Silverman.

Dancing afterwards will be to

Author Seeks Copies Of His Pamphlet

George Marion, author of the pamphlet, "Freedom of the Press," urgently needs copies of it for a work he is engaged on now. Readers who have copies are asked to send him theirs if they are not using it. They should be addressed as follows: Fairplay Publishers, 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.



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Rutgers Pickets Back Professor, McCarran Victim

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Rutgers University pharmacy students staged a sign-carrying demonstration protesting threatened dismissal of a professor who refused to answer questions of Senators investigating his political views. More than 250 students picketed the college here for an hour before making up a 20-car motorcade to the university campus in New Brunswick. There they marched around the office of president Lewis S. Jones and other campus buildings with picket signs.

The university board of trustees voted last Friday to fire Simon W. Heimlich, associate professor of physics and mathematics at the College of Pharmacy, and Moses I. Finlay, assistant professor at the College of Arts and Sciences, if they do not satisfy the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Dec. 31.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

A Mixture of Items . . .

QUESTION DEPT: On Sept. 24, 1948, less than two months after the close of the Olympic Games, the official full length film entitled "The Olympic Games of 1948" opened in New York. (Very Good, too.) It is Dec. 22, almost five months since the end of the 1952 Olympics, and not only is there no official full length film but you don't even HEAR about plans to show one. Why? Because such a film would have to show the normal, friendly relations between our athletes and those of the Soviet Union? Is that it, State Department?

LARRY DOBY and Mickey Mantle shared the strikeout title in the American League a breakdown of batting figures show, each whiffing 111 times. But the same two were first and second respectively in slugging percentages (based on times at bat and total bases, meaning really extra-base productivity). Which shows that you can strike out a lot and still do a lot of damage. Something American League pitchers of the Babe Ruth era knew long ago.

SOME CHARACTER named John B. Keenan, director of Public Safety in Newark, New Jersey, told Congress that the pornographic filth in magazines, "comics," and books was probably being turned out by the Communists. The Herald Tribune, which last week ran an item sneering at the "puritanical reds," dutifully ran a headline "Literary Filth Blamed on Reds." The New York Post, which probably runs more of the leering filth than any paper around, gave the "story" a three column headline. My dear upside-down Mr. Keenan, if you read the best selling Mickey Spillane and the comics, you will know that 99 percent of this degrading stuff is anti-communist. The two go together since Hitler came along. Like corruption and war.

COURT NOTES: New York is creeping up on Indiana as the source of supply for North Carolina State's perennial powerhouse basketball team. Fans at the Garden tomorrow night (or over Channel 11) will see Davey Gotkin of Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High and Herb Applebaum of Bronx's Taft as the starting guards against St. Johns. The untelevised opener shows the interesting Seattle club, with marvellous little Johnny O'Brien in the pivot against NYU. The latter, by the way, began to show their annual weakness in losing to Temple, lack of coaching. The pattern and direction of Temple's play was so obviously too much for the one track Violets, composed of brilliant individuals who go their own way—as always. Seton Hall, the most attractive team hereabouts by far with Walt Dukes, has only one more Garden game left after roaring from behind to beat powerful Western Kentucky Thursday. Which doesn't portend well for Ned Irish's gate.

FROM THE State Department's negative reply to the Chinese proposal to end the Korean shooting at once and settle the last remaining issue over the table with the guns stilled:

"... there can be no compromise with the basic humanitarian principles . . ." of keeping the Korean and Chinese prisoners.

From the story by Homer Bigart in the Herald Tribune of Dec. 17:

"I (Lt. Col. George C. Miller) ordered a round of rifle fire into the first rank of prisoners swaying on the terrace. Some of them went down and stayed down, but the second rank went right on singing. . . . Staff Sgt. William H. Hill of Corpus Christi, Tex. . . . said he 'pumped shots pretty fast into that mob.' He estimated he fired thirty rounds. They seem to be a fanatical bunch of bastards," he observed.

What can you add to that? Except to wonder what is happening to the conscience of our great nation. The libertarians and humanitarians and religious figures and trade union leaders don't even have the "excuse" of the Germans who claimed they didn't know what was going on in the concentration camps. For there it is in the newspapers they read. And it is a sad commentary on our press that the only real journalistic outcry AGAINST this racist brutality comes from England, where four leading newspapers have already spoken up. (Undoubtedly other European papers have something to say editorially.)

RANDY TURPIN of England seems like the best middleweight around with the definite retirement of the incomparable Ray Robinson. Randy upset Ray in London and was giving him his hardest time here before the greatest boxer of his era rallied for the knock-out win.

IN THE MIDDLE of a rambling, rather confused column in Sporting News about Jackie Robinson and the Yanks, written by Ed McAuley of the Cleveland News, we find this interesting bit of recollection of the days when all the big leagues were lily-white:

THE PAUL ROBESON APPEAL

One day during a long-ago winter meeting, a delegation headed by Paul Robeson appealed for racial equality in baseball. "Is that all, gentlemen?" politely asked Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis when Robeson had finished speaking.

"Yes it is, commissioner," Robeson answered. "Thank you for hearing us."

"Thank you for coming," purred the judge. The delegation filed out of the room and Landis turned to his secretary.

"What's next on the agenda?" he inquired. "Wait a minute," interrupted a club owner. "Aren't we going to discuss the Negro question?"

"What is there to discuss?" asked Landis. "The gentlemen asked for an opportunity to address the joint meeting. They were given the opportunity. What's next on the agenda?"

CATCHING UP with some acknowledgments of money for the drive sent this way. Sincere thanks to all of the following: Youth of West Brighton, \$20. Greenwich Villageites, \$11. I.U.E. Machinist for \$10, his fourth contribution and "more to follow." Memphis, Tenn., Freedom of the Press Ass'n, \$10, who say "we aren't many and we don't make much dough but we would as soon die of starvation as be deprived of the newspaper that enables us to live in this jamrow jungle with heads held high convinced the future is ours. . . . With love . . . W."

Panto's Killer Walks Out FREE After Probe

By MICHAEL SINGER

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

Albert Anastasia, one of the three men named in the 1939 murder of Peter Panto, Brooklyn rank and file longshoremen's leader, walked out of the State Crime Commission hearings Friday a free man—without a single step by any official government agency to hold him for the murder. The shocking government inaction on Anastasia, Murder, Inc., waterfront gangster boss, was made more glaring by the statement of his own lawyer, James A. Major, to the SCC that his client "might be involved in a killing in 1940."

On Thursday, the SCC revealed the transcribed testimony of Albert (Ticktock) Tannenbaum, Murder, Inc., stoolpigeon, who in 1941 revealed that Panto had been murdered in the New Jersey home of Jimmy Feracco, after being mugged by Mendy Weiss. The slaying took place in the presence of Weiss, Anastasia and Feracco.

Weiss, Murder, Inc., triggerman, was electrocuted in 1944 on another slaying conviction. Feracco is believed at large in the South. Anastasia is the only living alleged participant in the murder available to the authorities.

Thursday's SCC hearing also heard evidence that the then Brooklyn DA William O'Dwyer suppressed Tannenbaum's testimony.

Observers at the hearing Friday were outraged and amazed that neither the prosecutors in Jersey, where Panto's body was dug up from a lime pit in 1940, nor Brooklyn DA Miles McDonald, from whose county Panto was taken for a ride, nor New York County DA Frank Hogan, in whose jurisdiction the hearings are taking place, moved individually or collectively to detain Anastasia for indictment proceedings.

Anastasia refused to answer any questions referring to the Panto murder. SCC counsel Theodore

Kiendl asked him: "Do you know Peter Panto? Do you know he was one of the leaders on the Brooklyn waterfront trying to improve conditions? Do you know he was found murdered in Lyndhurst, N. J. in 1951?"

To all these questions, Anastasia replied: "I refuse to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me."

"Kiendl then read excerpts from Tannenbaum's transcript and asked the notorious racketeer: Does the reading of that refresh your recollection as to whether you knew this man, Peter Panto?"

Again Anastasia refused to answer.

Q. Do you know Joseph P. Ryan?

A. Yes. But Anastasia closed up quickly as Kiendl tried to develop his association with the lifetime dictator of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Anastasia admitted he knew Michael Clemente, financial secretary of the ILA Local 856, but refused to identify or answer questions related to transcribed, wire-tapped conversations he had with Clemente in December, 1950, in which Ryan's name was mentioned.

There followed a listing of gangland's Who's Who in the Ryan-ILA leadership, but Anastasia refused to go beyond admitting to their acquaintance. He refused to say whether he had ever discussed ILA affairs with Emil Camarda, the gangland boss of the six Brooklyn locals Panto was trying to clean up, who had threatened Panto.

Gus Scannavino, who succeeded Camarda when the latter was killed in 1951, and in whose car Panto was reported to have been last seen alive, was another Ryan

henchman about whom Anastasia refused to talk.

KIND TO OWNERS

The SCC, though it heard representatives of the big shipping lines and stevedore companies which used the Anastasia-Camarda gang machine on the Brooklyn docks, has thus far failed to press for information or evidence linking these companies to the Panto murder. This, despite the evidence which has amply shown in many instances by the companies' admissions, that the racketeers have been used primarily to suppress such rank and file movements as Panto led.

Panto was working on a Moore-MacCormack pier up to the time of his murder. That company has been revealed as having close connections with the Ryan racketeers and had paid "gratuities" to criminal dock bosses.

The commission also heard Vincent M. Marchese, business agent of ILA Local 958 in Brooklyn, admit that he received large sums from Capt. Douglas Yates, of Jarka, largest stevedoring company in the world. Yates is missing and is believed to be in Denmark.

40% More State Aid to Schools, Teachers Union's Reply to Demos

A 40 percent increase in state aid to education for school operation in all school districts throughout the state was proposed today by the Teachers Union in a program submitted to the Democratic

State Committee in response to its invitation to the union for suggestions for inclusion in the 1953 State legislative program of the minority party in Albany.

Other proposals offered by the union's legislative representative Rose Russell and its legislative and salary committee chairman, Irving Adler, include: a 100 million dollar state appropriation and a 600 million dollar bond issue for school construction; a revised teachers' salary schedule of \$4,000-\$9,000; repeal of the Feinberg (thought-control) Law; a "Little Wagner Act" for teachers, assuring to them the right to join and be represented by organizations of their own choosing; an elected Board of Education in New York City; and legislation to overcome inequalities in educational opportunity for children in underprivileged areas, and to correct inequities suffered by various categories of school employees.

ALP Fights to Block Swank New Coliseum

Continuing its fight to block the Coliseum project which was approved last week by the Board of Estimate, the American Labor Party yesterday appealed to Raymond M. Foley, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator, to "disapprove the project which calls for the eviction of present site tenants to make way for \$43 a room per month apartment houses."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, alleged in a letter to the Federal official that "the Coliseum project violates the spirit, purpose and letter of Title I of the Federal Housing Act, under which the two 12-story apartment houses are to be constructed."

Mr. Schutzer cited the following violation:

1—The project contemplates swanky high-rent apartments under the guise of so-called "slum clearance." It thus will lead to the eviction of present site tenants more than 55 percent of whom now earn less than \$3,000 a year.

2—The project violates the requirement of Title I against discrimination. The very fact that the new apartments will rent at \$43 a room per month constitutes eviction from the community of Negro and Puerto Rican families who cannot afford the sky-high rentals.

China Labels POW Slayings 'Mass Murder'

In a wire to the United Nations, China's foreign minister Chou En-lai has accused the United States armed forces of "mass murder" in the killing of 87 unarmed prisoners and wounding of 115 others on Pongon Island.

The wire, as broadcast by Peking Radio, also demanded that the UN force the U. S. to resume the peace negotiations at Panmunjon broken off by Gen. Van Fleet, and said an immediate truce could be agreed on ending the war with the prisoner issue turned over to a commission for settlement.

Don't Forget To Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

LAST DAYS!



Wins Pool, Gives Italy CP \$16,000

ROME, Dec. 21.—Palmiro Togliatti's chauffeur, who last week won \$86,400 in a soccer football pool, has donated \$16,000 of it to the Communist Party of Italy, the newspaper "Unita" reported.

The chauffeur, Reculus Monari, sent the money with the note:

"Dear Comrades, I inform you that, keeping faith with the declarations to the press the evening I won the football pool, I have decided to turn over \$16,000 to the party."

"I am moved to give this contribution by the knowledge that our beloved party is conducting a just struggle in defense of those who suffer from the evils of society."

What's On?

CHRISTMAS EVE HOOTENANNY and Dance, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 8:30. Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Tickets \$1.25 advance (reserved); \$1.50 at door.

Come to Brighton SATURDAY DEC. 27th

8:30 P.M.

for a

Grand Concert

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Lucy Brown Pianist

Sergei Matusevitch

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Christmas Eve

HOOTENANNY

and DANCE

Tickets \$1.25 advance (reserved), still available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliner's Music, People's Artists—799 E. 7th St. (OR 7-1241), \$1.50 at door. Remember: The best seats are sold in advance, but there are always tickets at the door as well.

People's Artists

Christmas Hoot

Comes to the Bronx!

Fri. Eve, Dec. 26, 8:30 P.M., Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Blvd. Tix: \$1.25. Bronx ALP Clubs.

VETERANS OF THE LINCOLN BRIGADE PRESENT THEIR ANNUAL NEW YEARS BAZAAR WED. DEC. 31ST WEBSTER HALL—119 EAST 11th STREET PETE CHAVIS AND HIS 10 PIECE ORCHESTRA ADMISSION: ADVANCE 1.50 AT DOOR 2.00 (TAX INCLUDED)

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